# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,347—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882. [With Supplement.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. CLYDE | 4100 | 750 | M. Edmond | 12th May. |
| — KHIVA | 2609 | 450 | G. Scrivener | 19th „ |
| L. INDUS | 3462 | 600 | S. D. Shallard | 26th „ |
| | | | | Tuesday. |
| — BOKHARA | 2932 | 500 | J. Reeves | 30th May. |
| L. ROHILLA | 3500 | 700 | W. Barratt | 6th June. |
| — KASHGAR | 2621 | 450 | R. G. Murray | 13th „ |
| L. VERONA | 3116 | 600 | E. Ashdown | 20th „ |
| — SURAT | 3142 | 530 | W. E. Breeze | 27th „ |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi. both ways. | Via Brindisi. one way. | Via London. both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| First Class | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class. | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KAISAR-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | J. C. Babot | 19th May. |
| KHEDIVE | 3860 | 600 | P. S. Tomlin | 2nd June. |
| ROSETTA | 3500 | 700 | A. E. Barlow | 16th „ |

| Return Tickets are now issued | 1st Class. Rs. | 2nd Class. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | 600 | 375 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | 450 | 2.5 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 22, 1882.

### RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To ALL PORTS OF ITALY. | | To MARSEILLES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I Class .. R 300 | including wines, with food. | I Class .. R 320 | including wines, with food. |
| II do. .... 310 | | II do. .... 350 | |
| III do. .... 150 | | III do. .... 155 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Genoa. | I Class Calais Route. | R 95 | Brighton Route | R 80 |
| „ | II do. | do. | .. 70 | do. | .. 58 |
| From Naples. | I do. | do. | .. 145 | do. | .. 130 |
| „ | II do. | do. | .. 105 | do. | .. 93 |

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

### MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA,"

2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES on the 15th May, 1882.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. VORWAERTS | G. Marussig | 2,394 | 450 | 8th May. |
| s. s. ORION (new) | G. Mahorcich | 3,500 | 500 | 8th June. |

They will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money by these two voyages, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. HELIOS | A. Tercig | 2,000 | 400 | 8th July. |
| s. s. AGLAIA | P. Marcovich | 1,927 | 400 | 8th Aug. |
| s. s. DAPHNE | G. Doncich | 1,927 | 400 | 8th Sept. |

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 255 | 131 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons | HP. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. AGLAIA | P. Marcovich | 1,927 | 400 | 2nd June. |
| s. s. DAPHNE | G. Doncich | 1,927 | 400 | 2nd July. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 4th, 1882.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. | H. P. | 1882. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WISTOW HALL | T. Collin | 2,700 | 400 | About 20th May. |
| RYDAL HALL | O. Lloyd | 2,700 | 400 | „ 17th June |
| SPEKE HALL | W. Brand. | 2,700 | 400 | „ 15th July |

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

### CLAN LINE.

THE following sailings have been fixed:—

| | Tons. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN GORDON | 2,200 | For Liverpool | about | 15th May. |
| CLAN ALPINE | 2,200 | „ London | .. | 15th „ |
| CLAN MACLEAN | 2,400 | „ Liverpool | .. | 31st „ |

Passage money to London or Liverpool ....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1882. Agents.

### FOR COAST AND COMPTA.

S. S. PEARL will SAIL positively on FRIDAY, the 5th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, Chupra, Marmagon, Carwar, and Compta.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
No. 11, Meadow Street. Agent, s. s. Pearl.

### ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons, 500 H. P. noml.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA, OR OVERLAND TO LONDON VIA EITHER PORT.

THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Genoa ......Rs. 400
„ to London via either port. .. 500

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool Without extra charge.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1882. Agents.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BANCOORA, 2,880 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th, May 1882.

*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail of steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 4th May, 1882. Agents.

### INCH LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. INCHULVA, 2,500 tons, 100 A. 1, 1,200 H.P.I., sailing from Bombay on or before 18th May, will have room for a few first-class Passengers, Gentlemen preferred, as no Stewardess is carried.

FARE Rs. 350.

Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1882. Agents, Bombay.

### COOK'S NEW SYSTEM

OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

### ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

### PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &C., BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

### REDUCED PRICES.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

| Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware— | Cash price. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| No. 000 Half gallon size | 7 8 |
| „ Wicker covered | 9 8 |
| „ 00 One and a half gallon size | 9 0 |
| „ Wicker covered | 12 8 |
| „ 0 Two and a half gallon size | 12 8 |
| „ Wicker covered | 14 8 |
| „ 1 Three and a half gallon size | 17 0 |
| „ Wicker covered | 20 8 |
| „ 2 Five gallon size | 24 0 |
| „ Wicker covered | 27 0 |
| „ 3 Six „ | 30 0 |
| Ornamental Dining-room Filters, in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome, 1½ gallons capacity | 40 0 |
| Refrigerator Filters, in Terra-cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool | 40 0 |

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### REDUCED PRICES.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

| | Cash. |
|---|---|
| Small Bottles | Re. 0 14 |
| Large Bottles | „ 1 8 |

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT FOR FAMILIES.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

BEFORE leaving for Kurrachee, will give a GRAND FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE, specially selected for native ladies and gentlemen. Entertaining and amusing selections from various plays, songs, farce, &c.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

The Company LEAVE Bombay on TUESDAY, for Kurrachee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is MORTGAGEE in possession of the goods, stock in trade, &c., now lying in or about the premises, No. 12, Meadow-street, known as the ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON.

DINSHAW PESTONJEE.
Dated this 5th day of May, 1882.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE undersigned has THIS DAY ASSUMED charge, under the authority of the Board of Directors, of the office of AGENT for this Company in India, on the retirement of Mr. MATHEW.

Bombay, 6th May 1882. T. W. WOOD.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS at the rate of Rupees six per share will be paid to shareholders at the Company's Office, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart-row, on and after the 10th instant, between the hours of 11 and 4 p.m. upon their signing receipts for same and surrendering their share certificates.

Shareholders who have not yet received payment of the previous distribution are hereby required to apply for the same, as well as for the final distribution, within one month from this date, as the Liquidators will after that period dispose of the unclaimed distributions in such manner as they will find advisable; and a Meeting of the shareholders will be called to receive the Liquidators' final account and to declare the winding up of the Company completed.—Dated this 4th day of May, 1882.

J. GORDON,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
Liquidators.

### "LAGER BEER."

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above well-known Beer is now in stock of the undersigned.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

### MADON'S DELICIOUS LIQUID DENTINE

IS a delightfully refreshing preparation for cleaning and preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses all the qualities of tonic astringent, imparting a sense of purity by correcting the unpleasant effect of decay or offensive Breath. Is valuable to smokers, and in cases where the Teeth are decayed and the Gums have become tender and spongy.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0

B. S. MADON & CO,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

### BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

### TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

| | box of | Cash prices. Rs. as |
|---|---|---|
| NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw | 100 | 1 12 |
| | 250 | 4 0 |
| DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw | 100 | 1 12 |
| | 250 | 4 0 |
| THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw | 100 | 1 12 |
| | 250 | 4 0 |
| DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw | 100 | 2 0 |
| | 250 | 4 8 |
| HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape | 100 | 2 8 |
| | 250 | 4 8 |
| TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape | 100 | 2 0 |
| TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped | 100 | 2 4 |
| | 250 | 5 4 |
| CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape | 100 | 3 0 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SMOKING TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

THOMSON and TAYLOR have just received a fresh supply of TOBACCOS.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Golden Leaf Bird's Eye Tobacco | per ½ lb. Tin | 1 0 |
| „ „ | „ 1 „ | 2 0 |
| Cut Golden Block | „ ½ „ | 1 12 |
| Do. do. | „ 1 „ | 3 4 |

CIGARETTES.

Choice Turkish, with Mouth-piece per box of 100 Rs. 3
Do. without do. do. ... „ 3

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR have just received several very superior musters of TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

| comprising | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
| Havanna Shaped "Morning Clouds," a small cheerot suitable for smoking at Chota Hajri or after Tiffin. | Per box of 100 | 1 12 |
| Havanna Shaped | „ | 2 0 |
| Thomson's Muster | „ | 1 12 |
| Dawson's Muster | „ | 1 12 |
| Noble's Muster | „ | 1 12 |

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY

Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY

Is a pure and wholesome spirit.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY,

Recommended to those who enjoy a really good Whisky PEG.

Price Rs. 23 per doz. or Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS
FOR
LADIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albert Chains. | Silver Jewellery. | Trinket Cases. |
| Bouquet Holders. | Jewelled Rings. | Silver and Gold Thimbles. |
| Cake Baskets. | Glove and Handkerchief Boxes. | Envelope Cases |
| Crosses. | Church Services. | Perfume Cases. |
| Charms. | Hymn Books. | Jewel Cases. |
| Demi Suites. | Fans. | Silver Card Cases |
| Ear-rings. | Chatelains. | Dressing Cases. |
| Engagement Rings. | Work Baskets. | Writing Cases. |
| Guard Rings. | Lady's Companions | Dressing Bags. |
| Necklets. | Albums. | Hand Mirrors. |
| Gold Bracelets. | Inkstands. | Smelling Bottles. |
| Gold Brooches. | Cash Boxes. | Tea Services. |
| Gold Lockets. | | |

GENTLEMEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rings. | Spirit Stands. | Silver Pencil Cases |
| Meerschaum Pipes. | Watches. | Dressing Cases. |
| Cigar Holders. | Photo. Frames. | Dressing Bags. |
| Cigar Cases. | Silver Snuff Boxes. | Writing Cases. |
| Cigarette Cases. | Pocket Books. | Despatch Boxes. |
| Agh-dans. | Courier Bags. | Army and Navy Cups. |
| Cigar Lamps. | Spirit Flasks. | Gold Rings. |
| Riding Whips. | Carriage Clocks. | Scarf Rings. |
| Field Glasses. | Muffineers. | Gold Alberts. |
| Gold Studs. | Gold Pencil Cases. | Silver Cigar Cases. |
| Sleeve Links. | Studs and Links. | Silver Cigarette Cases. |
| Gold Pencil Cases. | Peg Stands. | |

WEDDING GIFTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fruit Stands. | Ormolu Inkstands. | Salt Cellars. |
| Cellarettes. | Photo. Albums. | Ice Buckets. |
| Cruet Stands. | Card Trays. | Lamps. |
| Flower Vases. | Lawn-tennis Sets. | Table Cutlery. |
| Porcelain Vases. | Liqueur Cases. | Time Pieces. |
| Glassware. | Dessert Sets. | Suites of Plate |
| Crockeryware. | Peg Trays. | Electro-plated Ware. |
| Tea and Coffee Services. | Napkin Rings. | |

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Cups and Mugs. | Electro-plated Cups and Mugs. |
| Silver Fork and Spoon. | Electro-plated Fork and Spoon. |
| Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon. | Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon. |
| Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug. | Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon. |
| Coral and Bells. | Pearl and Whistles. |

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON PPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

### COFFEE BEVERAGES

MANUFACTURED BY
THOMAS SYMINGTON & CO.,
EDINBURGH.

| | | Rs. As. |
|---|---|---|
| Essence of Pure Coffee | per bottle | 0 9 |
| Do. of Coffee and Chicory | „ | 0 6 |
| Do. do do. large size | „ | 0 10 |
| Do. of Dandelion Coffee | „ | 0 12 |
| "Edinburgh" Cocoa and Milk | per tin | 0 10 |

EXTRACT FROM "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

"Symington & Co.'s Coffee Essences have a standard reputation, and possess great merit. The Coffee Essence must be prepared in *Vacuo* at a low temperature, as the aroma of the Coffee is well preserved; in its essential qualities it does not differ in any way from a cup of Coffee made in the ordinary way. The Coffee and Milk is extremely convenient for travellers, bachelors, &c., or wherever it may be convenient to have at hand a preparation which requires only the addition of boiling water to make a cup of *good* Milk-Coffee."

APPLY TO
THE BOMBAY PURVEYING & GENERAL PROVISION STORES.
FORBES-STREET, FORT, AND CRAWFORD MARKET,
W. J. ESSAI.

### LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH ONLY.

LAST FEW DAYS
OF THE
CLEARANCE SALE.

SECURE THE BARGAINS.

ALL MUST BE CLEARED BY THE 10TH INST.

LAST DAYS OF SALE,
LAST DAYS OF SALE,
LAST DAYS OF SALE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW,
AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH ONLY.

### C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
WILL PERFORM
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 6,
The sensational opera of
HATEM TAI;
AND
AN AMUSING FARCE.
For further particulars please see handbills.

### NOTICE.

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bona fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide before hand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bona fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing-places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.- The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bona fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bona fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MANGO SEASON.—Orders registered for regular supplies of the finest MAZAGON MANGOES.—H. HAMILTON and Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street, have just opened a consignment of superfine West of England black & blue cloths, dress or frock suits, from Rs. 60 to 80.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dressmaker, late of Aux Villes de France. Ladies' own materials made up. 8, Meadow-streets.

JUST received a few travelling Bath-Tubs, with padlock and key, leather strap and inner wicker basket, 2 sizes, Rs. 25 and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL under the superintendence of Mrs. CRANKSHAW. MUSIC and BILLIARDS every evening. The tram passes the door.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, a powerful Australian HORSE, young and quite sound and a handsome mover. Also a BROUGHAM in good condition.

FOR Sale, a full size nearly new BILLIARD TABLE by "Burroughes and Watts," complete in every way with pool, pyramid and billiard balls, 24 good playing cues and 4 double punkah proof lamps by Hincks. Price Rs. 1,200, Apply to J. W. READ, Storm Hall, Mazagon.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—BARTON & Co., General Merchants of Meadow-street, have much pleasure to inform the Local and Mofussil Residents that they will shortly REMOVE their shop to the extensive premises, "FRENCH SHOP," known as AUX VILLES DE FRANCE, Church Gate-street, and will commence a CLEARANCE SALE from SATURDAY next.

WANTED, an EDITOR, European or Native, able to conduct a Weekly or Bi-weekly paper. Persons, who have not previously acted as such, need not apply. Applicants should also give full and true information of their previous life. Salary according to qualification. For further particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, "Wales Press," Sukkur, Sind, stating terms and minimum salary.

TO LET, at a sacrifice, two desirable OFFICE-ROOMS, in Meadow-street, furnished or unfurnished.—MR. FLOWER, House Agent.

BOMBAY CLUB.—HOUSE STEWARD WANTED, to reside in the Club. Salary Rs. 200 per month. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY.

FOR SALE, "SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S" PIANO, nearly new and in perfect order and tone. Apply to G. W. READ, "Storm Hall," Mazagon.

BILLIARDS.—Skittle or Devil's Pool, complete with Skittles, Counters, Pool Basket, Rules of the game and Diagram at Rs. 10 at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, an UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSE, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

WANTED, a set of ELECTRO-PLATE and CUTLERY for twelve, of the best make and quality. Also a set of TABLE GLASS. Apply to "P. O. P." *Bombay Gazette* office.

FIRE-BRICKS & CLAY.—Just landed ex s. s. ClanLamont, Fire Bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½" Rs. 8-8 per 100; side and end Arch and Sconces, Rs. 9 per 100; Fire-clay in casks, Rs. 2 per cwt.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

FOR SALE, Lee & Son's celebrated PORTLAND CEMENT, 448 lbs. net in each cask, only Rs. 9-12 per cask. Casks sewn in canvas and dammered to prevent waste in transit, 8 annas extra.—RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

BEWARE of Machines for sale on the "Singer system." BUY only the GENUINE. Before purchasing others, apply for prospectus and particulars which will be sent post free. Genuine Machines from Rs. 60 to Rs. 240. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AN experienced and thoroughly qualified ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER is desirous of an Engagement in a Mercantile firm in Bombay; at present holding a place of trust in the Punjab; of active and strictly sober habits. Excellent testimonials. Address "BOOK-KEEPER," care of Post Master, Lahore.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR and GRUYERE CHEESE, also BACON, 12 annas per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street and Rampartrow.

## HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR, above Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., lately vacated by Fraser Hore, Esq., newly painted, colour washed, and put in thorough repairs. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR, situated in Rampart-row, open to the sea, nearly opposite the University Hall, lately painted, colour washed, and put in thorough repairs, with the use of a kitchen on the ground floor. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

## NOTICES.

THE OFFICERS, ROYAL ARTILLERY, Colaba, hereby give Notice, that they will not hold themselves RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS contracted by their KHANSAMAH, RAO MOKUPA SAWMY, who has no authority whatever to do so.

By order,
FRAS. BEAUFORT, Capt., R.A.,
Mess Secretary.
Colaba, 3rd May, 1882.

DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the registered Offices of the Company, 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1882. Managers.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Directors was held on the 24th inst., when a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per share was made PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 8TH MAY, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
33, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 24th April, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIVE, equivalent of Ten Shillings per share, at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation for the half year ended 31st December, 1881, WILL BE PAID at this office to the shareholders in India on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant.

The Transfer books at this Agency will be closed from this date to Monday, the 15th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, May 2, 1882. E. J. REID, Agent.

*FOR SALE.*

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

AMERICAN ORGUINETTES,
THE MOST MARVELLOUS MECHANICAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OF THE AGE.
Guaranteed to give more satisfaction for the money than any other Musical Instrument ever manufactured.
Each at Rs. 50, 25 and 23.
A MERE CHILD CAN PLAY IT.
Rolls of music at 4 annas per foot.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BENTEAK BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 150 Tons BENTEAK BOARDS. Specification and form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in Cash or Government Paper.

Five per cent. on the value of the Contract will be required as security. One-half to be deposited on signing the Contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 1st May, 1882.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
RICHARD LIPP,
ERNST KAPS,
CARL ROENISCH,
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
GERARD ADAMS,
E. KRAUSS,
AND OTHER MAKERS.

GRAND PIANOS.
OBLIQUE PIANOS.
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
HARMONICHORD PIANOS.
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
SQUARE PIANOS.
PIANOS FOR CONCERTS.
PIANOS FOR DRAWING-ROOMS.
PIANOS FOR THE BOUDOIR.
PIANOS FOR CAMP.
PIANOS FOR YACHTS.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.
BECOMING THE PROPERTY OF THE HIRER BY MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF Rs. 25.

Prospectuses and Illustrated Price Lists free by post on application.

SOUNDY & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS in the month of May next on the dates noted below for contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department at Bombay and Deolalee for the term of nine months, one year, and nine months, and two years and nine months respectively.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar as per Sample under Schedule No. 30. | For Bombay and Deolalee, tenders to be received on 8th May, 1882. |
| Sugar as per Sample under Schedule No. 31. | |
| Tea, Indian, as per Sample under Schedule No. 29. | |
| Purchase of Empty Casks under Schedule No. 16. | For Bombay, tenders to be received on 11th May, 1882. |
| Hospital Bedding, &c., under Schedule No. 22. | |

Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. of each of the dates above specified, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the Conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary deposit in Treasury receipt and a duplicate copy of the schedule duly filled in. No earnest money in cash will be received.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Assistant Commissary-General.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1882.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

MONEY seems still to continue plentiful in London, and the outside rate of discount is given as before, ⅜ per cent. under Bank rate. The returns of the Bank for the week show a slight diminution in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, but it still stands at the very high figure of 43 per cent.

Bank shares are quoted—Oriental £17, ex dividend, Chartered £23, Mercantile £17. and Hongkong £49. Consols are quoted ⅛ lower, but Rupee Paper ⅛ higher than yesterday.

In the Produce market there is no change in the quotations given for either wheat or seeds, but the latter are reported as rather weaker.

Coffee is given as quiet, and quotations—

Mid Plantation .................. 66s.
Good Ordinary Native ........... 45s.
Native Mysore .................. 50s.

Oil is quoted—

Cocoanut, Ceylon ................ £28
Do. Cochin.................. 34-10

Cotton at home does not seem to have much life in it, but it meets, apparently, with a fair daily sale at pretty steady prices. Americans, Surats and arrivals, are all given as unchanged; of Surats 2,000 bales are reported sold.

The American receipts seem to vary from 3,000 to 6,000 bales per-day, and yesterday they were 4,000, with no alteration in price worth nothing.

In Cotton here to-day we have but little change to report. There has been more inquiry for Dhollera, and sellers are a shade stiffer. Very few transactions are reported, however and buyers do not care to do much in face of the dull advices from home.

EXCHANGE is steady at yesterday's rates for Mercantile Bills, but Banks are a shade easier owing to the lower quotations from Calcutta. We quote—

| | Tel. | Demand. | 3 months. | 4 months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banks ....... | 1 8 5-32 | 1 8 7-32 | 1 8⅜ | 1 8 7-16 |
| | | 3 months. | 6 months. | |
| Credits .. ... | | 1 8⅜ | 1 8 21-32 | |
| Documents .. | | 1 8 17-32 | 1 8 23-32 | |
| Francs ...... | | 216¼ | 218¾ | |

Government Paper is steady at 101⅞ for 4 per cents. and 108½ for 4½.

Bank, Land, and miscellaneous shares are generally firm at old rates.

Mill shares have taken a decided turn downwards again, and we have to note a fall of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 all round. Sellers have been eager to realise, and the late advance has been too sudden.

The Calcutta telegrams quote, 4 per cents. 101⅞ 4½ 108⅞, exchange 4 months' Bank Bills 1 8⅜, and 6 months' Credits 1 8⅝.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS

| | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay....... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5p. ct. | 781¼ |
| Bank of Bengal ...... | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 850 |
| Bank of Madras ...... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 700 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank ......... | 100,000 | 100 | all | 3 do. | 130 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 250 | 12½ | 2 do. | 96 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .... | .. | £20 | 218-3-0 | 5 p. ct | 320 xd. |
| Do. New £20 shares. | .. | £20 | 130-14-6 | do | 26 |
| Ditto .... | .. | £20 | 65-7-3 | do | 72 |
| Ditto .... | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do | 32 |
| B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do | 1,040 |
| Do. New £1 shares. | .. | £18 | 196-5-15 | do | 315 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frere Land ......... | 7,500 | 150 | 150 | 100 | *8 |
| Mazagon Land, &c.... | 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .. | 24 |
| New Colaba Co. ...... | 4,000 | 3,000 | 2,925 | Rs. 30 | 765 |
| Port Canning Co. .... | 6,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | Rs. 5 | 210 |

* For distributio .

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company........... | 600 | 1,000 | 500 | 90 | 1,425 |
| Parell S. & W. Co. Ld. | 2,500 | 400 | 400 | 50 | 220 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company........... | 30,000 | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 136 |
| New issue ........... | .. | 100 | 50 | .. | 80 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Company .......... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 30 p. s | 525 |
| Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. .. | 1,800 | 1,000 | .. | Rs. 40 | 685 |
| Bhownuggur Mills .. | 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100 | 750 |
| Bombay United ..... | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 870 |
| Central India S. & W. Company ..... | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 4 | 665 |
| Cooria Mills ......... | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 50 | 830 |
| D. Spinning .......... | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | nil | 495 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 736 | 500 | all | Rs. 25 | 670 |
| Ditto (New issue) ... | 400 | 500 | 150 | .. | 640 |
| Golam Baba S. Co.... | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 555 |
| Hindustan ........... | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 980 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Company .......... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 p. s. | 1,075 |
| Jaffer Ali Spinning Company .......... | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 690 |
| Jewraz Bhalloo ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 915 |
| Khandeish ............ | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 875 |
| Khatao Mackuniee .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 890 |
| Madras United ...... | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 p. s | 1,950 |
| Mahalukshmi ........ | 650 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 55 | 750 |
| Manockjee Petit's .... | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 8 | 1.245 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 15 p. s. | 2 2½ |
| Morarjee Goculdas .. | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1,150 |
| National Spinning.... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 785 |
| New Great Eastern .. | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 p. s. | 865 |
| Oriental ............. | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 55 | 605 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company.. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 290 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co.. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,330xd |
| Sholapore Mills ...... | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 p. s. | 1,110 |
| Soonderdas .......... | 750 | ,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 890 |
| Southern India ...... | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | Rs. 40 | 585 |
| Victoria Mills ........ | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 815 |
| Western India S. & M. Company ......... | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 45 | 840 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Darlington, 1,292 tons, Captain J. Hogg, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Petriana, 1,085 tons, Captain A. C. Lester, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Largo Bay, 1,103 tons, Captain G. Warden, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Akola, 468 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. Ringheim, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 25 deck passengers.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raflin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Compta, with a general cargo, and 365 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 1,354 tons, Captain G. Nelson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Coopr, Mr. R. N. Coghlan, and 18 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mucca, 936 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, sailed yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Kinsman, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hexton, Mr. Burrows, one clerk and 104 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain W. H. Loutit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Hon. W. W. Mitchell, Mr. G. M. Stuart, Mr. J. Lamsden, Mr. F. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Abdool Currim and Miss, and 71 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. S. Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Colling, Mr. Oswerthy, Mr. Colwell, Lieut. A. E. Rawsisley, Mr. Tanish, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Gilder, Captain Watrington, Comdr. Slarton, Major H. M. Burgess, Captain W. J. Morse, Mr. T. Constable, Mr. J. E. Debroe, Mr. and Mrs. Murck and two infants, Col. Ross, Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. J. H. Slight, Mr. Jethooly, and 124 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi, 2,142 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mail, and cargo of 1,153 chests opium and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Mr. F. G. Krerous, Mr. R. K. Macguoid. Mr. J. Doolen, and Mr. A. Macpherson. ForGalle.—Mr. T. Forest, and Mr. J. Pinto. For Hongkong.—Mr. Skeen, Mr. A. Mooman, and Mr. G. Yakobbhoy. For King George's Sound.—Mr. M. V. Hine. For Sydney.—Mr. J. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. T. Callaghan and two children. For Yokohama.—Mr. A. Monies.

### ARRIVALS.

| May | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Burmah (s)........ | Cave ........ | Bussorah, April 21. |
| | Khandalla (s) .... | Loutit ....... | Calcutta, April 8. |
| | H. M. S. Arab ..... | Stafford ..... | Trincomallee, Apr. 28. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Daylight .......... | Abrahamson | Bremerhaven. |
| | Pearl (s) .......... | R ffin ....... | Compta. |
| | Clan Gordon (s) .. | Nelson ...... | Kurrachee. |
| | Arrow(s) .......... | Ringhe m .. | Cutch. |
| | Akola (s)........... | Nacoda ..... | Zanzibar. |
| | Mecca (s)........... | Sleeman .... | Kurrachee. |
| | Darlington (s) .... | Hogg ........ | London. |
| | Largo Bay (s) .. | Warden ..... | Port Said. |
| | Venetia (s)......... | Daniell ..... | Trieste. &c. |
| | Brindisi (s)........ | Lee ......... | China, &c. |
| | Petriana (s) ....... | Lester ...... | Liverpool. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Khandalla, to London.
Ship Cubul, to San Francisco.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| May | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Merkara(s)........ | Hay .......... | London, March 22. |
| | Medina (s) ........ | Bulkeley ... | Rangoon, April 21. |
| | Star of Greece .... | Legg ........ | Sydney, Feb. 25. |
| | Benan ............. | Burns ....... | Sunderland, Jan. 11. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India (s)—230 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 25 cases acid, Joosub Oosman; 40 cases yellow metal sheets, Benn Ashley and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—1,000 bundles hoop iron, Cullianjee Gokerda; 220 pigs lead and 2,550 casks hard spelter, Bhimjee Poonja; 10 drums soft soap, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Clan Gordon (s)—56 crates empty sodawater bottles, Geo. Jenning and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India (s)—12 drums turpentine Abdoolcadur Abdoolhoosein; 230 cases sarsaparilla, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 63 cases whiskey, Merwanjee Cooverjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bridisi (s)—64 boxes bar silvers (Rs. 175,000), The H. and S. Bank; 50 cases champagne, Sir C. Forbes and Co; 60 casks (beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 drums turpentine, Nusserally Surufally and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Brindisi (s)—107 cases brandy, Benn Ashley and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Beam Umah—300 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Cape Camorin—125 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Petriana (s)—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 401 cwts linseed, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co.
Hampshire (s)—232 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 82 bales wool, C. J. Khambatta and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dewjee Wagjee; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall; 201 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 138 bales cotton, Lalljee Ludha; 52 bales cotton, Vulubdass Jugjewan; 100 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 106 bales cotton, Buneechund Fuckerchund; 972 cwts wheat, Benn Ashley and Co; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Carmona (s)—700 bale, cotton, Gaddum and Co; 450 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 120 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Damodur Khimjee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Grampian—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Carlisle—1,000 cwts linseed, Hajee H. Shroff Sons and Co.
India (s)—750 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Eastern Chief—20 bales skins, Mahamedally Abdoola and Co; 200 cwts horn, Natha Essa.
Darlington (s)—15½ cwts moye teeth, Currim Husson; 57 cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Nanjee; 85 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Maurice et Reunion (s)—121½ cwts olibanum, Versey Hajee; 100½ cwts. linseed, John Marshall; 31 cases shells 6 cases fishmaws, 9 cases peacock feathers 46 cases aloes and 2 bales hides, Ruzubally Allyruza; 420 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Irene Morris (s)—4,750 cwts rapeseed and 150 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton A. Blaschek and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sunrise (s)—100 bales cotton, Line and Co; 30,800 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s)—100 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.
Teutonia (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co; 420 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teutonia (s)—350 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton. Olcese and Co; 54 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 30 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Cabul—1,00 tons old iron, Edward Bates and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—375 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Inchulva (s)—10,000 cwts wheat and 10,005 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—40 cwts broken glass, Cassum Vully; 23 cwts Sharkfins and fishmaws, Mahamed Nuthoo; 28 cwts fennel seed, F. M. Rahimbhoy; 196 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Doongersey Gangjee; 58½ cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, V. Thavur
Brindisi (s)—25 bales twist and 2½ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Ebram; 4 bales cotton, Goolamhoosen JanMahamed; 5 chests opium, Roognathdass Jugonathdass; 35 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 114 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebrom; 17 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 13 chests opium, Hajee Essa Ellias; 5 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 10 chests opium, S. N. Talatee; 33 chests opium, Tata and Co; 20 chests opium, Hajee Jan Abdool Khaluck; 15 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 8 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 12 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 10 chests opium, Sewshunker Gopinath.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi (s)—10 chests opium, Budridass Shrikison; 46 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium, Roognath Jugonath; 11 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 7 chests opium, Goolraj Jugonath; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 17 chests opium, E. S. Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium Jusraj Chetram; 21 chests opium, Guneshlall Shobhagmull; 38 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 6 chests opium, Rhaitseedass Hurmookroy; 75 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 11 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 16 chests opium, Venichund Joitadass; 5 chests opium, Goolabroi Mungalchund; 50 chests opium, Buxiram Koojlall; 16½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 33 chests opium, S. A. Nathen and Co; 35 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon and Co: 55 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram; 18 chests opium, Ebram Ezra and Co; 11 chests opium, Banoodiram Balchund.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 3.

Sartorius, Major, Marine Batt., from leave, from Mahableshwar.

MAY 5.

Butler, Lieut., 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Morse, Capt. 24th Bom. N. I., on leave, from Quetta.
Macaulay, Major, S. C., on leave, from D. I. Khan.
Lassalle, Major, Genl. List., on retirement, from Ajmere.
Blowers, Major, 10th Bom. N. I., on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Devar, Lieut., Dragoon Guard, on leave, to England.
Nores, Capt. D. A. A. G. for Musketry, on leave, to England.
Lassalle, Major, Genl. List, on retirement, to England.
Beville, Lieut. Col., Marine Batt., on leave, to England.
Macaulay, Major, S. C., on leave, to England.
Young, Surg., on leave, to England.
Kelawala, Surg., on leave, to Matheran.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 6.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to forward to the Adjutant without delay the name of a member of their companies for a membership of the National Rifle Association.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

### MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS

*Fort St. George's Gazette*, May 2.

All Public Offices at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed on Wednesday, 24th May, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday.

Mr. S. Russell, Acting Head Asst. Collr., Bellary, privilege leave for two months.

Surg. G. T. Thomas, Zillah Surg., Tinnevelly, privilege leave for one month and thirteen days from 2nd May.

Mr. G. McWatters to act as Collr. and Dist. Mage. of Chingleput during the absence of Mr. J. F. Price on leave.

Mr. D. Buick, L. L. D., to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, during the employment of Mr. C. G. Plumer on other duty.

Mr. G. Stokes to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Godavari, in succession to Mr. Weir but to continue on special Census duty.

Surg.-Major J. Fitzpatrick, M. D., Civil Surg., Chingleput, to be Civil Surg., Coimbatore vice Brigade Surg. G. S. W. Ogg, M. B., M. A., transferred to the Military Dept.

The services of Brigade Surg. G. S. W. Ogg, M. B., M. A., Zillah Surg., Coimbatore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dep.

Mr. J. W. Johnston, Supdt. of the Central Jail, Trichinolpy, privilege leave for one month, from 5th May.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon. Sir C. A. Turner, Kt., C.I.E., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature. to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Madras.

Mr. F. S. Evans, M. A., Prof of Mathematics, 3rd Grade, to act as Principal of the Presidency College during Mr. Thompson's absence on leave, on 2nd Great.

Dr. J. Bradshaw, M. A., LLD., 4th Grade, to act for Mr. Evans in the 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck, Sub. prostempore Prof of History, to act as Prof. of English Literature during Mr. Thompson's absence on leave, or until further orders.

The Acting Chief Secy. to Govt. has granted Mr. R. Hill, Dy. Subdt., Govt. Press, privilege leave for three months, from 1st May.

Privilege of absence has been granted to Mr. O. R. Jones, A 1st Subdt of Police, Salem. Dist. for two month.

Lieut-Col. J. Gabbett, St. C. Wing Comdr, 25th Regt. N. I. is granted furlough (p-a.) out of India for two years.

The services of Brig. Sur. G. S. W. Ogg, M. B., I. M. Dt, Zillah Surg. Coimmbatore, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The following order by the Officer Comdg. Ceded Dists is confirmed.

Directing Major H. B. Nangle, S. C. Qg. Dy. Asst. Qrmr-Gen, Ceded Dist. to perform the duties of Executive Comst Officer, Bellary, during the absence of Lieut-Col H. Wright on duty at Raicbore and Gooty.

The services ef Surg. W. O'Hara, 31st Regt. N. I. are placep temporarily at the disposal of the Public Dept.

Col. G. Hearn, S. C., Comdt. 15th R. N. I. is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for thirty-eight days, from 1st May.

Col. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Inf., in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates, Trichinopoly, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from 10th May Major H. E. D, Bayley, Gen. List, Inf. Wing Officer 30th R. N. performing the duties of the appointment on Col. Beauchamp's responsibility.

Lieut.-Col. E.H. Thompson, S. C., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £500 per annum, subject to H. M's. appoval. Dated 1st May.

Capt. A. M. Hooper, Madras Volunteer Guards, is granted leave (m.c.) to Europe for one year, from 15th April.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as Surg. on the Madras Estab. from the 13th April, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—Rt. Roe, J. Smyth, M. C., E. P. Youngerman, J. Kerman.

### HIGH COURT—MAY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Acting Chief Justice.)

For Consent Decree.

57-82—Hearn, C and L.—Cassibai vs E. C. K. Ollivant and others—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

For Judgment.

344-80—Macfarlane and E—Merwanjee Hormusjee vs Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy and another—Payne and G., and H. C. and L.

For Consent Decree.

73-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Ratansi Damodhur vs Mooljee Inderjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

288-81—R. M. Sayani—Ruttonsey Morarjee and others vs Jumnadas Pitamberdas—Shapoorjee and T. Part heard.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BIRTHS.

MAHOMED HYAT KHAN—Arpil 26, at Dehra Ismail Khan, the wife of Mahomed Hyat Khan Bahadoor, C. S. I., of a son.
PELL—April 1, at Caloutta, the wife of H. H. Pell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOOTH—MASON—April 26, at Seebpore, Patrick Booth, to Edith Mary Isabel Mason.
CADGE—SUMMERS—May 1, at Lucknow, William Hotson Cadge, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to Flora Constance, daughter of the late James Bowlas Summers, of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.

DEATH.

HARRISON—April 29, at Meean Meer, Harrison Standish, son of Captain Standish H. Harrison, The King's Regiment, aged 4 months.


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CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

A CARD.

MR. A. MENIST, the celebrated OCULIST and OPTICIAN, at the request of many friends, has DEFERRED HIS DEPARTURE until the 12th inst., when he positively leaves for Europe; until then he may be consulted daily at C. MARCKS & Co., 2, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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Plain square............................Rs. 675
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Bombay, May 1, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co., Sole Agents.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

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OPTICIANS TO THE
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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
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and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.


### CALENDAR—MAY, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ......May 10th .... 5h. 26·0m. p.m.
New Moon ........May 17th .... 0h. 23·9m. p.m.
First Quarter ......May 25th .... 5h. 32·3m. a.m.

| Days. | Festivals, &c. | Sun Rise. | Sun Sets. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | H. M. | H. M. |
| Sat. 6 | ........ | 5 31 | 6 22 | 0 31m / 1 24 a | 6 28m / 7 12 a |
| Sun. 7 | 4th Sunday after Easter. | 5 31 | 6 22 | 1 9m / 2 8 a | 7 9m / 7 57 a |
| Mon. 8 | ........ | 5 30 | 6 22 | 1 55m / 2 55 a | 7 54m / 8 52 a |
| Tu. 9 | English Mail expected. | 5 30 | 6 23 | 2 48m / 3 48 a | 8 46m / 10 2 a |
| Wed 10 | ........ | 5 29 | 6 23 | 3 53m / 4 48 a | 9 56m / 11 27 a |
| Thr. 11 | ........ | 5 29 | 6 24 | 5 15m / 5 54 a | 11 18m / — |
| Fri. 12 | ........ | 5 28 | 6 24 | 6 43m / 7 0 a | 0 40m / 0 46 a |
| Sat. 13 | ........ | 5 28 | 6 24 | 7 58m / 8 3 a | 1 36m / 1 59 a |

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"VINDEX."—Received too late for insertion to-day.

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

ON the 4th May Mr. Forster resigned the Chief Secretaryship in Ireland, and attacked the policy of the Cabinet in releasing the suspects. The same evening Mr. Parnell and the other liberated Home Rule members took their seat in the House of Commons, and availed themselves of the opportunity to deny that any compact had been entered into between them and the Government. Lord Frederick Cavendish, brother of the Marquis of Hartington, succeeds Mr. Forster. Mr. Michael Davitt has been released from Portland. The policy of coercion has been definitively abandoned. All this has come about with a suddenness quite as startling to those who looked for a forecast of the policy of parties to the London press only, as was the result of the recent General Election to the readers of the metropolitan journals. But if we want to see how the apparently sudden change in the political situation has been the outcome of events in progress for several weeks back, which were deeply significant to whoever chose to note them, we may begin by observing that while the released members took their seats in the House of Commons and Mr. Forster resigned his post on the 4th May, the 5th May, last night, was fixed for the introduction in the House of a resolution moved by Mr. W. H. Smith, with the support of the whole of the Conservative leaders, for the establishment of a peasant proprietary in Ireland under the auspices of the State. The measure which this resolution was to recommend to the House was drawn up by Mr. Fitzgerald, the son of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, formerly Governor of Bombay. The Conservative chiefs had considered it carefully, and had accepted it as the best solution of existing difficulties. Mr. Fitzgerald's scheme was one of several which have been recently discussed, and like them all, was founded on the measures which converted the peasants of Prussia into the owners of two-thirds of the soil of that country. The scheme included a plan for a new valuation of landed property, the creation of county boards which should deal with the landlords and tenants in each district, and an advance of money to those boards by the State on the security of the local rates, which would have to make good any deficit arising from the failure of a purchasing tenant to meet his obligations. Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Liverpool, advocated a peasant proprietary as the best means of interesting a large number of the people in the maintenance of the rights of property. His Lordship, as we have already shown, on the same occasion used very ambiguous language in respect to the continuance of coercion. He was not, he said, prepared to advocate an increase of coercion; it was for the Government to decide whether an increase or a decrease would be best. Evidently the Conservatives were contemplating a flank march upon the Government. They were openly adopting the Land League policy with regard to a peasant proprietary, and they were covertly hinting that a decrease of coercion might follow the advent of their party to power. What was the Government to do under these circumstances? They had had recourse to coercion with reluctance, and in a great measure because the pressure of the Conservatives made hesitation difficult and dangerous. Coercion had failed; the greater the severity with which it was applied, the worse the situation in Ireland became. The Radicals, with the countenance of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Courteney, were clamorously protesting against the continuance of the experiment. Mr. Forster, in a very incautious speech, admitted that the Government had underrated the strength of the forces opposed to them, and that they had not reckoned on the influence and the tenacity of the leaders, or on the magnitude of the remittances of money from America for the purposes of the agitation. When matters were a month ago at this pass, Mr. Smith's resolution for the adoption of a most revolutionary land policy was adopted by the Conservative party, as constituting the first—and possibly not the most important—plank in a new Conservative platform. What were the Ministers to do? To allow the Conservatives once more to "dish the Whigs;" to stand or fall by coercion; or to strike out a new plan of their own and trump the cards of the Opposition? They announced that they would deal with the question of the arrears, which is the present cause of the worst outrages; they entered into "a better understanding" with the Irish members; they abandoned coercion, released the suspects, and threw Mr. Forster overboard. If the Conservatives are amazed and indignant at this counterstroke, Mr. Gladstone will doubtless say to Lord Salisbury, "Tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin!" His hand has been forced, and he has taken his revenge by doing at once and decisively what Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith intended to promise or suggest with a view to the embarrassment of the Government.

There was only one journal in London from which the possibility, much less the probability, of this change of front on the part of either the Government or the Opposition could be discerned by distant readers. While all the other papers were writing up coercion as the only remedy, for a couple of months past the *Pall Mall Gazette* has persistently urged upon the Ministry the necessity of taking a new departure; and in advocating the change of policy, the words used appear now to have been inspired by that sound spirit of prophecy which is based upon knowledge. Mr. Forster was praised for his honesty of purpose and for his ability, but he was likened to a general who lost battle after battle, and should therefore be removed. This, it was not obscurely hinted, was the secret feeling of his colleagues. The result proves that the *Pall Mall* was well informed. Mr. Forster is sacrificed to the political necessities, and in return he denounces his late colleagues for abandoning the instrument of government in which he believed the more devoutly as its failure in his hands became the more conspicuous.

It is not easy to forecast from the materials to hand what will be the result of the new policy. The Irish members deny that there is any compact; but that denial may be based upon some particular meaning of the word "compact." There may be, and there probably is, some general understanding as to the nature of the measures which are to take the place of the abandoned policy of coercion. Mr. Parnell has promised to aid the Government in the restoration of order, provided that the arrears of rent be remitted. The Government have already announced that they will deal with the question, so that an understanding so far may be easily arrived at. The question of a peasant proprietorship will then be ripe for settlement. The Conservatives are pledged to such a measure, and it is not likely that the Liberals will oppose it. The Land League was founded to "abolish landlordism," and of course will strenuously support any bill furthering its own programme. The general result will doubtless be that the excitement in Ireland will diminish; the popular party will be drawn to constitutional action; and healing measures will be looked for at the hands of Parliament, rather than fought by fierce and lawless agitation out of doors. Anyhow both the old political parties may claim an equal share in bringing about "the new departure" which has so surprised the outer world during the current week.

SOME weeks back we mentioned the particulars of the proposed arrangement for the working of the Rajputana Railway by the B. B. and C. I. Company. To-day we publish the letters in which Mr. Mathew set forth the particulars of the scheme. The Government was to have a first charge upon the earnings to the extent of 4½ per cent. on the capital invested. Of any overplus, the Government was to receive 80 and the company 20 per cent. The proposal was first mooted in January, 1880, and was reverted to at the end of last month. In the document of the latter date Mr. Mathew discussed another subject of considerable importance to the trade of Bombay, namely, the means of getting rid of the inconvenience arising from the break of gauge now existing. There are two alternatives: either to convert the Rajputana narrow gauge into a broad gauge line, or to bring the narrow gauge from Sabarmati beyond Ahmedabad down to Bombay. Mr. Mathew, we are surprised to see, advocates the latter arrangement as the preferable one. He says that the Rajputana line has a length of 713 miles on the metre gauge, and that to change it into a broad gauge would involve reconstruction throughout, with the exception of the portion between Ahmedabad and Pahlanpur. The cost of this would be, in his opinion, too high a price to pay for the advantages of uniformity of gauge. He would prefer to bring the narrow gauge down to Bombay, a distance of 313 miles. It would not be possible to do this, he considers, by simply placing an extra rail within the broad gauge as has been proposed, because the existing line being a single one, the double traffic of the two systems could not be accommodated on it. It would be therefore necessary to lay down a complete metre gauge alongside the broad gauge. This could be done, he thinks, in a single season at inconsiderable cost, the earthworks being light and the present bridges available. It seems to us that Mr. Mathew has been led into the mistake which the advocates of the narrow gauge have all committed—that of considering the saving in first cost, rather than the relative economy of working a heavy traffic on a broad instead of on a narrow gauge. The break of gauge is only one of the evils arising from the perversity of making the Rajputana line on the metre gauge. The great evil is that the cost of working a heavy traffic over a great length of narrow gauge will burden trade and limit its development. The conversion of the Rajputana line to the broad gauge is, in our opinion, only a question of time.

THE Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, we learn from Simla, is drawing up a plan of municipal government for the whole of India. As our correspondent mildly puts it, "it would seem that some inconvenience has been caused by the publication of provincial Resolutions dealing with municipal government without previous arrangement with the Supreme Government regarding general principles" It is not specified in what particular direction this inconvenience makes itself felt. If Mr. Mackenzie hopes to found a scheme on the basis of the discordant utterances of provincial authority, we can very well imagine the inconveniences will be considerable. How, for example, could any reconciliation be effected between the views of those who secretly or avowedly believe the whole thing to be a sham, and others who fancy it to be the goal of progressive government in India? Whatever Mr. Mackenzie's plan may be, we hope that it may be sufficiently matured to avoid that possible withdrawal of privileges which Sir Ashley Eden lightly imagines might be effected without any great harm."

MR. LANG, barrister-at-law, has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to act as Advocate-General.

## EASTER IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 10.

EASTER DAY has come and gone, but the Greeks have not yet concluded their noisy demonstrations. From Easter Eve until now, without intermission even during the night, they have been firing off in the streets pistols, crackers, and maroons. They are utterly reckless of the consequences, and in the crowded streets of Pera, Galata, or Smyrna will fire off pistols from which, in many cases, they have forgotten to draw the charge. The result is that every Easter has its chapter of accidents. The Government invariably issues an edict against these demonstrations, but they go on all the same, although the patrols are doubled in the capital, and greatly strengthened in villages in which the Greek element predominates. In one of these I am living, and although, as the streets are but sparsely tenanted, we run very little risk, the noise is intolerable. The Greeks have a wonderful passion for noise. They cannot converse, argue, bargain, dispute, or quarrel without cries and shouts that "shiver to the tingling stars." Their national mode of warfare is largely made up of noise, and only one who has lived long amongst them, as I have, can understand why it was that Achilles, when the Greeks and Trojans were fighting over the dead body of Patrocles, and when he for want of his armour could not go to their assistance, got upon the wall of the camp, and shouted. We are told that Minerva lent strength to his voice. The modern Greeks require no such celestial aid. Any one of them could outshout Achilles, and Minerva to boot. The Greeks of this place have preserved some customs which have come down to them from a remote antiquity. On the eve of Palm Sunday, no matter when it may fall, they parade the streets—just as the chimney sweepers do in England on May Day—with branches, garlands of flowers, and even with "Jacks in the Green." On Good Friday they carry Judas about in effigy, and burn him in the evening; and, as they carry him, they sing to an air which resembles, note for note, the "Please to remember the fifth of November, the Gunpowder Treason and Plot: I know no reason why Gunpowder Treason should ever be forgot!" of the English street-boys. It is not generally known that in England, prior to the Reformation, it was the custom to burn Judas in effigy on Good Friday. At the Reformation the practice was suspended, but when the Gunpowder Plot was discovered, it was revived in honour of Guy Fawkes. I believe that in Spain Judas is still on Good Friday the victim of a harmless "auto da fe." If the original Judas were but half as ugly as the effigies which I saw last week, I do not wonder that he hanged himself. I need not say that the firing of guns and pistols on Easter Eve and Easter Day is in commemoration of our Lord's victory; but the distribution of Easter eggs comes down from pagan times, when such eggs were distributed, not on Easter Day, but at the vernal equinox, and were supposed to be emblems of the resuscitation of nature. We know that

"Pan to Satan lends his heathen horn;"

And any one who resides here will soon find out that paganism has lent much else to Christianity—to wit, St. George, who is a special favourite with the Greeks, and whose victory over the Dragon is only a replica of Apollo's victory over the Python. Again, the modern Greeks still keep up the supremely ancient custom of kindling Baal fires on Midsummer Eve, of dancing round them, and of leaping over and through them. There is not one of them who knows that in so doing he is imitating the ancient worshippers of Baal and Moloch. The Mahomedans themselves indulge in practices which come down to them from the days of Scanderbeg. The dancing dervishes, who remind us of these lines of Pope's—

"As Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And turn their heads to imitate the sun,"

And the howling dervishes, who gash themselves with knives after the manner of the priests of Baal, give us lively illustrations of the vitality of ancient religious customs.

A WATER FAMINE.

The water famine which has prevailed here for some time continues to press upon us with an ever-increasing severity. The Bends or reservoirs of Belgrade are very nearly dry; and now in consequence of the dry winter and the scarcity of snow the private wells are beginning to give out, and it is fast becoming very difficult to get water for the cattle. The well which serves my house serves also four other houses, and lately one of my neighbours has taken to watering his cattle at it. I promise you that I do not feel at all inclined to assist him in rolling "away the stone from the mouth of the well." The water of the Bends and wells is not only scanty, but it is fast becoming undrinkable even by the poor; good drinking water must be purchased, and the price is rising every day. The best comes from the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, and necessarily the cost of carriage helps to swell the price. Under these distressing circumstances all sorts of tricks are played in order to obtain a cheaper supply. The other day the inhabitants of one of the Turkish quarters of Pera discovered that the Sou-Youldji, or water-keeper of the quarter, was in the habit of turning two-fifths of their water-supply into the premises of Faik Bey, who is the leading chemist here, and is a wealthy man. Headed by the Imaum of the quarter, they proceeded to the house of the Sou-Youldji that they might demand an explanation of his conduct. He was so indignant that the public should interfere with his conduct, that he at once broke the Imaum's head with the heavy key of the water fountain. He was arrested, and an inquiry into his proceedings speedily proved that he had received a backsheesh of five medjidies from Faik Bey for the illegal diversion of the water. Faik Bey will probably say that if he cannot get water he cannot make up his medicines, and that it is open to his neighbours to take their water in the form of medicine; but I am afraid this plea will not avail him much. As for the Sou-Youldji, he has merely taken backsheesh, which is so common a practice here that it has long been in contemplation to erect a mural tablet to the memory of Gehazi, he being the first person who is recorded as having asked for backsheesh.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE SULTAN.

I have in a previous letter pointed out out to you that the failure of the water-supply is entirely attributable to misgovernment. This is well known in Stamboul, and the discontent of the people, which will increase as the hot weather comes on, is already very great. It is natural that the Sultan, as an absolutely despotic sovereign, and who meddles with all sorts of matters which in other countries would never get beyond a second-class clerk, should be made to bear the brunt of the popular displeasure. His unpopularity increases daily, and the public is becoming very outspoken. He tolerates, day after day, illegal acts of a most vexatious character. There is a large Armenian cemetery close to Yildiz Kiosk, which contains many graves of great antiquity, and is indeed the chief resting-place of the Armenian dead. The other day an officer from Yildiz Kiosk went to the Armenian Patriarch to demand that within three days the cemetery should be given to the Sultan for the use of the inmates of the Palace. As the religious law of the Armenians interdicts the removal of the bones of the dead, or the disturbance of their graves, the incident has caused great excitement amongst the Armenian community, and the matter is still in abeyance, but the Armenians are out of favour just now, and will probably be forced to give way. Again, when the international Postal Treaty of Berne was framed, Egypt was admitted to all its privileges, was a separate signatory, and remained so until quite recently, when the Sultan decided that Egypt was in the interior of Turkey, withdrew its international privileges, and caused its letters to be charged with the interior rates. This is a small matter, but it shows the bent of the Sultan's mind. It is also a very foolish move, as we can all send our Egyptian letters at international rates through the foreign post-offices. Meanwhile the Censorship is bearing most heavily on the Press. A squabble having taken place between two sections of the Greek community, the Press has been formally forbidden to allude any more to it. It has also been forbidden to allude any more to the murder of Captain Selby, or to the promised trial, which indeed hangs fire terribly. The *Levant Herald* has been suspended for having republished in its columns five articles entitled "France in the East," which had appeared in the English magazine *Time*. As these articles, with considerable additions, are about to be reprinted in a collected form in London, the Censorship will take nothing by its motion, for copies will easily find their way into Pera through the foreign post-offices. If sent through the Custom House they would probably be seized, but people are aware of this, and will act accordingly. The other day the Custom House at Beyrout seized a large consignment of seditious pamphlets which had arrived by an English steamer for introduction into Syria. It is not often, however, that the Custom House is so lucky.

A MAHOMEDAN RITE.

In the beginning of May the Sultan is going to make a bid for popularity by treating his subjects to a conspicuous display of one of the most important functions of their faith. His two sons are to be circumcised, and at the same time five thousand other boys are to be circumcised at the Sultan's expense. Five thousand new robes have already been commanded for these candidates for a rite which is to Mahomedans what baptism is to us. There will be great fêtes in the neighbourhood of Yildiz Kiosk, which will last during many days, for a ceremony on such a scale will of necessity last long. It has been the invariable custom of the Sultans, and indeed of wealthy Pashas also, when they cause their own children to be circumcised to defray the cost of circumcision, which is very considerable, for the children of the poor; and it is customary for poor parents to defer the rite until either the Sultan or some great man is about to have it performed. The proper age for circumcision is seven years, but it is not obligatory, and may be either antedated or deferred. Nor is the rite itself absolutely obligatory. Sickly children may be exempted from it under proper certificates; but, as a rule, mothers are careful to have it performed, especially if their sons are likely to enter the army, as they fear that if a true believer were killed in battle his body would not be recognised if it did not possess the distinctive mark. During eight or ten days after the operation the parents omit nothing which may divert their children from feeling the effects of the operation. Dressed magnificently, with a turban trimmed with gold or silver, and ornamented with plumes of feathers, they are carried to visit their friends and relations, and appear in all the public places. The ceremony is almost always attended by alms and burnt-offerings. The animals intended for sacrifice are generally decorated with banderolles, tinsel, collars, and herons' plumes, and their skins are spotted with a red tincture. I shall endeavour to give you a full account of the ceremony and the fêtes, and to add to it some remarks upon similar fêtes which took place in previous reigns, and which the coming fêtes are not likely to rival in extravagance or brilliancy.

The negotiations with regard to the Russian War indemnity still drag their slow length along, but the Turks have definitively refused to accede to the Russian demand that a Russian delegate shall be located in the Ottoman Bank to supervise the encashment of the ceded revenues.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article appearing in your columns this morning, headed "Thoughts on Reuter's Telegrams," I must protest against the unfairness of such comments upon our service, based upon mere hypothesis. Until the arrival of the home journals proves the contrary, it is only reasonable to assume that our head-office had sufficient grounds for telegraphing the items to which you take exception.

The reply of the Secretary of State respecting the case of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, and the report of a convention having been concluded between the British and Italian Governments respecting the sovereignty over Assab Bay, were both facts of importance that could not be overlooked. The former has not been contradicted, and the latter was evidently believed at home until denied by Earl Granville.

As regards the recent judicial changes, although the announcements of appointments that are not afterwards confirmed must cause annoyance to the persons named, yet we should be failing in our duty if we withheld them until the actual appointment was officially made known.

The company, like all institutions of a public character, must expect to be criticised for any shortcomings; but I would venture to suggest that nothing could possibly justify your offensive personal references to Baron Reuter.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK J. GRIFFITHS Secy.
Reuter's Telegram Co.,
Bombay, May 5.

*.* Where on earth does Mr. Griffiths find the "offensive personal references to Baron Reuter" of which he so pathetically complains? No personal attack was intended, and none was made. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mathew Henry Scott will agree with Mr. Griffiths that it would have been a failure of duty on the part of the Company not to have appointed him for a day or two to a seat on the bench of the High Court.—ED., *B. G.*

## DEPARTURE OF MR. F. MATHEW.

BY yesterday's mail-steamer Mr. F. Mathew, the popular Agent and Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, left Bombay to take up a post at home in connection with the same company. A large number of Mr. Mathew's friends, among whom were several ladies, met at the Apollo-bunder to wish him *bon voyage*. Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, arriving at the bunder shortly before 4 o'clock, stayed a few moments on the premises of the Bombay Yacht Club, where their friends had assembled; and after parting greetings, proceeded in a barge to the mail-steamer. Among those present on the occasion were observed General Carnegy, commanding the garrison, General Hewett, Sheriff of Bombay, Bishop Meurin, the Rev. Father Cook, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. T. W. Wood, G. A. Kittredge, G. Manson, Grattan Geary, G. Spencer, G. A. Barnett, H. I. P. Thompson, J. O'Connell, Resident Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway, J. R. Duxbury, J. O'Connell, Auditor B. B. and C. I. Railway, W. Pendlebury, W. F. Melvin, J. M. Sleater, F. Firth, H. B. Hargrave, T. A. Walker, E. B. Carroll, C. Beard, C. Tudball, Byramjee N. Servai, &c., besides several gentlemen who had proceeded on board the mail-steamer to wish Mr. Mathew godspeed. The very general esteem in which he was held was testified to not only by the presence of many friends and the European officials of the company, but also of a large number of native employés who attended on the occasion of his departure.

## THE B. B. AND C. I. AND THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAYS.

A COPY of the following correspondence has been sent to us:—

B. B. & C. I. Ry. Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th April 1882.
No. 2867 of 1882.

To the CONSULTING ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, Bombay.

SIR,—Understanding from the public prints that some proposals for leasing the working of the Rajputana line are being considered by Government, I have the honour to forward a copy of earlier correspondence on this subject—(Letter No. 1A of 1880 from Agent and Chief Engineer of B. B. & C. I. Railway to the Director-General of Railways, Calcutta; with extract para. 4 of Board's despatch No. 153 of 1880; also Agent and Chief Engineer's No. 325, dated 21stJanuary, 1880)—and to submit that the arrangement could, with the most advantage to the country and with the best security to Government, be carried out in connection with this Company's line, the management of which is under Government control.

2. I wish to submit, for the approval of Government and the Board, that this Company might undertake the working of the line through with branches at cost, the first charge on earnings to be 4½ per cent. to Government as interest on capital expended, and of any surplus Government to receive 80 and the Company 20 per cent. Besides the benefits which may be attained by union in management, there would be on both lines considerable savings by an amalgamation of the establishment.

3. The question of alteration of gauge has been long under discussion, one proposal being to alter the Rajputana line gauge, and the other to carry the metre gauge system to Bombay. I was long an advocate for the adoption of the uniform gauge throughout, but now that the Rajputana line has been constructed on the metre gauge, a length of 713 miles, the discussion as to the broad gauge on that line may, I think, be considered as terminated. I have been recently over the line to Delhi, and as the alterations would involve reconstruction throughout except between Palhanpur and Sabarmati I consider that the large new additional outlay which would be required for an alteration to the broad gauge would not under any possible circumstances be advisable.

4. It has also been proposed to carry the metre gauge over the B. B. & C. I. so as to have a line on the Rajputana gauge to Bombay. This, it was suggested, might be done by laying down a third rail for the narrow gauge stock. The line from Sabarmati to Bombay being 290½ miles single and 23 miles double, with stations at every ten miles, and there being a considerable number of trains running at present,—7 trains each way throughout, and 40 trains each way additional on local service between Bandora and Bombay,—it would not be possible to provide for working and crossing many narrow gauge trains in addition even at present, and as traffic is likely to continue to increase, the two systems would inevitably have to be separated. If it is desired to have a metre gauge to Bombay, the better course would, I submit, be to lay down the metre gauge alongside the broad gauge between stations, and to avoid complications of points, crossings and signals at stations, to take the metre gauge outside and round stations, but crossing the main line bridges, as at Sabarmati, or if preferred, on a third rail. In this manner a metre gauge could be laid to Bombay in a single season and at an inconsiderable mileage cost, the earth works of the line being light, and the bridges being throughout available. I must, however, add that in this case, as in the other proposal above referred to for an alteration (reconstruction) of the Rajputana line, that in my opinion the benefit to be derived from uniformity of gauge would be much too highly purchased.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Calcutta, 13th January 1880.
No. 1A of 1880.

To Major-General J. S. TREVOR, R.E., Director-General of Indian Railways, Calcutta.

SIR,—Understanding that Government, with a view to economy in working State and Guaranteed Railways, has proposed to make over the charge of working the Indus Valley line to the Sind, Punjaub and Delhi, and of the Dhond and Munmar to the G. I. P. Railway Company, I have the honour to submit that there would be also advantage in the joint working of the B. B. and C. I. and the Rajputana lines. The B. B. and C. I. Railway having extensive workshops, capital outlay for shops on the Rajputana may be saved, and there would be on both lines advantage from spreading the superintending charges over a larger system. The Company would, if desired by Government, take charge of the completion of the construction of the whole or any part of the Rajputana line, and of the provision of any additional rolling stock authorized by Government, and would retain any of the present staff which Government does not require elsewhere. The exact terms on which the Company would undertake to work the Rajputana line might be left for settlement between the Secretary of State and the Home Board of the Railway Company. Some such arrangement as is proposed with the other Companies would probably be sufficient and acceptable, the Company being allowed a proportion of the earnings beyond five per cent. as a premium for successful management, but in advance of formal agreement the work may be done at cost, with such a division of general charges over the whole system as may be approved of by Government.—I have, &c.,

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Extract para. 4 from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Board's despatch No. 153, dated 13th February, 1880, addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer.

4. No. 168.—With respect to the question of the working of the Rajputana State Lines between Ahmedabad, Delhi and Agra by this Company, which forms the subject of your letter to Major-General Trevor, Director-General of Indian Railways, dated 13th January, the Board will be prepared to carefully consider the terms proposed and discussed between you and the officers of Government inIndia, and to learn your views thereon, though it is, of course, to be understood that the conditions of any agreement that may be advisable shall be definitely settled between them and the Secretary of State.

B. B. & C. I. Ry., Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 21st January 1880.
No. 325 of 1880.

To the ACTING CONSULTING ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the consideration ofGovernment, copy of a letter addressed by me at Calcutta to the Director-General of Railways. The measure proposed would, I submit, tend to the economical working of the Railways of the Northern Division of this Presidency.—I have, &c.,

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

## PRESENTATIONS TO MR. AND MRS. MATHEW.

ON Thursday evening a number of Europeans and natives connected with the B. B. and C. I. Railway met at the Parel workshops on the occasion of presentations being made to Mr. and Mrs. Mathew previous to their departure for Europe. The large room in which the meeting was held was crowded. The platform at the end was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Mathew and several other ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Carroll said it gave him great pleasure to open the proceedings on that interesting occasion. The committee who undertook to arrange for the address desired that the native employés of the company, who had taken so much interest in and so large a share in subscribing to it, should as much as possible share in the presentation. For that reason the ceremony was held at the principal depôt in Bombay, so that as many as possible might attend. The feeling throughout the line with regard to the testimonial was general both among Europeans and natives, and he (Mr. Carroll) had the honour of being selected to present the testimonial with their best wishes to Mr. Mathew. The words in which both the address and the presentation were brought before Mr. Mathew was of small consequence compared with the spirit in which the testimonials were proposed and carried out. The response to the proposal of the committee was so hearty that there could be no doubt for a moment as to its popularity, and the testimonials would be fully representative of the whole of the staff. (Applause.) He spoke with certainty of the popularity of Mr. Mathew among the staff, and the reason of that popularity was not far to seek. Mr. Mathew had the power of throwing the whole of his heart into any work that he undertook for the company, and that influence infected all around him with a similar enthusiasm, both as to projects which from time to time had been put before them, and his daily and hourly work. He had shown throughout the whole of his service a very strong sense of duty—duty to his employers and to the employed. It would not at first sight appear that one so strict in seeing that people did their duty would gain such popularity; but the doing of one's duty above all things brought self-respect, and when their chief showed throughout a long career that it was his earnest desire to do his duty to the company, it led to others doing theirs, and this naturally led to his popularity. Mr. Mathew always had thoroughly at heart the real interests of the employés of the railway. (Applause.) In such matters as the privileges which the company might grant to their servants he had always been foremost in making them as liberal as rules and circumstances would permit, and he had waked much harder than most people would believe in furtherance of schemes for the retirement of and provision for the staff. These qualities of Mr. Mathew, combined with his zeal and energy, were sufficient to account for the popularity he enjoyed. They must all regret his departure, but they would be glad that Mr. Mathew was leaving India for his native country in excellent health after a long service in a tropical climate. It was also a source of gratification to know that they might perhaps see Mr. Mathew again, as he had become so bound up with the railway progress in Western India that some visits to this country might be necessitated. (Applause.) Before the address was read by the chairman of the committee he wished to mention that the committee found their proposals so well received, and the amount of the subscriptions was so large, that they asked Mr. Mathew to allow them to have his bust sculptured in marble and placed in the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, where it would always be visible as a monument of his services. They also asked him to allow his portrait to be painted and presented to Mrs. Mathew and his family. Further, they proposed to present to Mr. Mathew a silver salver and vase. He had to explain, however, that the silversmiths were unable to do the work in time. Having still a balance, the committee had much pleasure in offering a small present to Mrs. Mathew, namely, a silver tea-service of Cutch workmanship. (Applause.)

Mr. Carroll having handed the silver tea-service, to Mrs. Mathew,

Mr. Duxbury, chairman of the committee, read the following address:—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, Bombay, April, 1882.

To F. MATHEW, Esq., M. Inst. C. E., Agent & Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—On the eve of your departure for England we, the undersigned officers and servants of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in India, desire to offer you our heartiest good wishes for the future, and to assure you of the sincere feelings of regret with which we part with one who has been so long the distinguished representative in India of the company we have the honour to serve.

Many of us have individually experienced your personal kindness, and there are none among us who are not grateful for the zeal for our wellbeing and success which at all times and under all circumstances you have manifested during your service in India.

Whilst you have maintained to the utmost the interests of the company you have so ably represented, and helped to bring to its present prosperous condition, you have not neglected the welfare of its employés.

We are now taking leave of one who has gained not our admiration alone, but that of the public and the Government of India—one too who has been so intimately associated with railway enterprise and its progress in India. and whose name will be inscribed amongst those of the eminent engineers who, notwithstanding the trying nature of an Indian climate, have exhibited the same energy, ability, and independence which characterise those who are the ornaments of the profession in the West.

We would now ask you to permit us to place your bust, in marble, in the Mechanics' Institute at Parel, and beg your acceptance of the accompanying vase and salver, and hope that you will regard them as the expression, however inadequate, of our respect and good-will.

We trust also that Mrs. Mathew will honour us by accepting the accompanying tea-service and your portrait in oils as a souvenir from the officers and servants of the company with whom you have been for so many years associated.

Most earnestly do we wish you both, as well as your family, every happiness and prosperity at home.

We remain, dear Sir, with sincere regard, yours respectfully.

(Signed by about 3,000 employés.)

Mr. Mathew, addressing those present as "my old friends and associates in the service of the Baroda Railway," said it was impossible for him adequately to express his grateful acknowledgments of their kindness. He hoped to have the great gratification of meeting them again; but whether he did or not, it would be his most anxious wish to advance the interests of the railway service in this country. He felt how little he had been able to perform, and he also felt that the wish to do his best had not been wanting. Mr. Carroll had said he was actuated by the desire to do his duty. Of Mr. Carroll and Mr. Duxbury, and his older friends of the engineering department, the same thing might be said; and he had been glad to recognise a similar quality in the Europeans, and the natives of all castes, in the service of the company. Greatly as he appreciated and admired some of the qualities of the natives of India, he thought that for the benefit of the service generally there should be a foreign element. It was a notion ventilated some time ago that it was advisable with a view to economy to dispense with the services of Europeans in positions which the people of this country should be educated to fill. But he believed that in great enterprises it was true economy to retain a fair proportion of the more vigorous European race, and he himself would never be an advocate, with a view to economy, of making a change in that direction. He had always taken great interest in schemes for the education of their children, and he was glad to see that by the generous action of the Board and the liberal spirit of the Government fair provision had been made, and if further assistance were required, it would no doubt be forthcoming. He repeated once again his earnest thanks for their generous gifts, and on behalf of his wife he thanked them for their kind remembrance of her. (Applause.) They proposed to place his bust in the institute besides those of his old friends, Colonel French and Colonel Kennedy, and to be deemed worthy to be ranked with them was the highest honour he could receive.

Mr. Carrol said an address to Colonel French had been prepared, and that Mr. Mathew had kindly undertaken to present it.

The meeting then separated. As Mr. and Mrs. Mathew left by train, those assembled to witness their departure gave some hearty cheers.

## AFFAIRS OF KHAIRPUR AND LUS BEYLA.

IN our last issue we announced the fact of H. H. Meer Ali Murad's improvement from the effects of the wound inflicted upon him by a would-be assassin. Further accounts announce that Mr. W. F. Sinclair, our Political Agent for the Khairpur State, returned on the evening of the 28th instant from H. H. the Ameer's camp at Saggi, to Larkana, accompanied by Dr. Peacock, who left next day for Shikarpur. Dr. Peacock has been unremitting in his attendance on and attention towards the Ameer, and to this most probably he owes his recovery at such an advanced age; for had he been left to the tender mercies of his own "hakeems" we know not how it might have fared with him. There is a story current which, if true, will tend to show the sort of treatment H. H. would have received from these effete essayers of the Esculapian art. It runs thus. Dr. Peacock had occasion to leave the Ameer's bed-side for a short time. The "hakeems," harpy-like, "diagnosed" this to be a fitting opportunity for them to operate on his Highness. They began by applying strong mustard poultices, around and about the region of the wound, which must have enhanced considerably, were this species of treatment allowed to be continued, the agonies of the Ameer and facilitated the work of the assassin. Fortunately for His Highness, Dr. Peacock speedily returned and delivered him from the poultices and pretensions of his sapiently swarthy surgeons. His Highness is now quite convalescent and proceeds in a day or two to his capital, there to inspire awe into the minds of those who were bold enough to fancy that his illness afforded them an opportunity for *brouillerie*. The Political Agent asserts that the presence of troops soon stopped their squabling symptoms, it having had a most sedative effect on even the Ameer's seditious sons.

According to information received from Lus Beyla, Jam Ali continues under close surveillance and His Highness the Jam has adopted measures for the punishment of such of his subjects as joined his son in arms against him. He has already confiscated the property found in two or three of the disturbed villages beyond the Hab, and intends dealing similarly with others that are in any way associated with the recent demonstration against him. It is to be hoped this will prove a wholesome lesson to them for all time to come.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE KABUL ENVOY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

Afzul Khan, the English Envoy to Kabul, this afternoon had his final interview with the Viceroy. He goes on no special mission, but only to make known the general views of Government and report the course of affairs in Kabul.

The suggestion lately made by a contemporary to the effect that it is in contemplation to appoint an English Agent at Herat has not even been thought of by Government as yet.

General Mir Ahmed remains here in a corresponding capacity to that occupied by Afzul Khan at Kabul.

## THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

The Foreign Secretary and Mr. Kirkpatrick, to whom the Burmah negotiations have been left by Government, are engaged in considering the proposals and suggestions made during the first interview with the Envoys yesterday, which lasted three hours. A second meeting will probably not take place till the middle of next week.

## AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Padshah Khan of Kunar, near Jellalabad, one of the most influential chiefs in that quarter, is about to follow the example of the chief of Lalpoora and pay a friendly visit to the Amir.

There is no truth whatever in the late reports alleging an intention on the part of the Lalpoora chief to rebel, nor in the alleged disturbances at Jellalabad or in Kohistan. On the contrary, the state of Afghanistan has been steadily improving for months past, and the alarmist rumours sent during the past few weeks to the Punjab newspaper are either pure fabrications or gross exaggerations.

## INTER-PRESIDENTIAL OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

The account given by the same paper of the circumstances attending the transfer of three Punjab Civilians to Bombay is founded on great misapprehension. The Civilians in question were elected in conformity with the Secretary of State's regulation in 1877 to the effect that Civilians appointed after that date are liable to be called upon to serve in any Presidency if necessity require it. The three whose transfer has given rise to this discussion entered the service under that condition. Two Civilians have volunteered to leave Burmah for Bombay. I am assured that administrative necessities in Scinde require present recruitment from other provinces, but this does not imply that the Punjab Civilians are destined for that province. If on reference to the Secretary of State it should appear that the three Punjab Civilians were not made aware of the above condition, their transfer will not be insisted on. The condition, however, was distinctly enumerated by the Secretary of State. The insinuation that the selection was made for the purpose of giving a step to relatives of the late Lieutenant-Governor is as groundless as offensive; nor has any protest from any of the three Civilians been received by the Supreme Government.

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Mackenzie, Secretary in the Home Department, is drawing up a general scheme of municipal government for the whole of India. It would seem that some inconvenience has been caused by the publication of provincial Resolutions dealing with municipal government without previous arrangement with the Supreme Government regarding general principles.

## THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

The *Gazette of India* notifies the 11th instant as the date for the first meeting of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Ilbert's appointment in consequence of Mr. Whitley Stokes's resignation is formally notified.

Mr. Alexander, principal of the Residency College at Indore, has been granted eighteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The *Gazette* also announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on Colonel George Forbes Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, in the room of Major-General Wood, succeeded to allowances. The *Gazette* gives a list of Colonel Hogg's services from 1848, when, serving with the 1st Fusiliers, Bombay column, he joined the army of the Punjab. His services were in Mooltan, with the Persian Expeditionary Force of 1856, in the China war of 1862 against the Taepings, and in Abyssinia.

## THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Simla at three o'clock this afternoon. The Simla Volunteers formed a guard of honour at "Barnes Court."

## [REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## RESIGNATION OF MR. FORSTER.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Mr. Forster has resigned the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland.

Lord Frederick Cavendish succeeds him.

## THE RELEASE OF THE SUSPECTS.

Mr. Michael Davitt has been released.

Mr. Parnell and the other Home Rule Members who have been released took their seats in the House of Commons this evening.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### EXCITING DEBATE ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

There was an exciting debate in the House of Commons last night on affairs in Ireland.

Mr. Forster attacked the policy of the Cabinet in releasing the suspects.

The Irish members denied that they had entered into any compact with the Government.

Mr. Parnell promised to assist in restoring order, provided that the arrears of rent were remitted.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot left here for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

GALLE, 5TH MAY, 5-36 P. M.

Mail-steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4¼ |

The Manchester Market has been quiet without change; small business doing.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5-9 |
| 8¼ lbs. do. | 7 |
| 40's Mule Twist | 0-10 |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight | 1s. 8 1-16d. |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 102½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 85¾ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 91¾ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 101⅞ |
| Bar Silver | 52⅛ |
| Oriental Bank Shares | £17xd. |
| Chartered Bank Shares | £23 |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares | £17 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares | £49 |

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reserve of Notes | £11,400,000, | Dec. £1,200,000 |
| Bills discounted | £20,800,000, | Dec. £700,000 |
| Bullion | £23,300,000, | Inc. £500,000 |

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 43 per cent.

Arrival—Athabaska.

Departure—Athens.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, MAY 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 10 p.m. | 80·7 |

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| „ 6 a.m. | 78·7 |
| „ 10 a.m. | 86·2 |
| „ 2 p.m. | 88·4 |
| „ 4 p.m. | 87·5 |

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council held yesterday afternoon, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik proposed a resolution to the effect that the Council had great pleasure in recording their appreciation of the valuable services which Brigade Surgeon Cook (who leaves India on Monday on furlough) had rendered to the Municipality during the period he had been Chairman of the Town Council, and of the ability and zeal he had displayed in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Sayani seconded the proposition, which was supported Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and carried unanimously. Dr. Cook, in reply, said he thought he must say a final good-bye to the Council, as he did not look forward to further work in the Corporation.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued yesterday afternoon announces that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C. S. I., to be Chairman of the Town Council of the Municipality of Bombay, *vice* Dr. H. Cook, resigned; and that the Governor has been also pleased to appoint Major G. L. C. Merewether, R. E., to be a Member of the Town Council of the Municipality of Bombay, and Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M. D., C. M., to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, *vice* Dr. H. Cook, resigned. Colonel Hancock goes to Europe on six months' leave in about a fortnight: consequently there will be another vacancy in the Town Council.

A BALLOT was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday and Friday for the election of a member of the Port Trust in place of Mr. F. Mathew, resigned, and resulted in the return of Mr. G. A. Barnett.

THE judges of the High Court are betaking themselves to the hills for the vacation of the Court, which commences from Monday next. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Melvill proceed to Matheran in a day or two. Mr. Justice Pinhey left for Matheran yesterday; and Mr. Justice Kemball leaves for Mahableshwur to-day. Mr. Justice Bayley acts as the vacation judge on the Original Side, and Mr. Justice Melvill on the Appellate Side of the court.

H. M. S. ARAB, 700 tons, Captain Stafford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomallee, which port she left on the 26th April. The Arab is to be docked here and overhauled, and will sail for the Persian Gulf a week hence.

MR. W. BLACKHALL, manager of the Agra Bank at Calcutta, and formerly of Bombay, proceeds to England to take up the London Managership of the bank, being succeeded at Calcutta as Manager by Mr. W. Wood, the present Deputy Manager.

A HYDERABAD correspondent informs us that Nawab Koorshid Jah, eldest son of the late Amir-i-Kabir, was formally invested with the title of Shums-ool-Oomrah by His Highness the Nizam on Saturday last.

Mr. WOOD assumed charge of the Agent's Office B. B. and C. I. Railway yesterday, on Mr. Mathew's departure.

COLONEL W. G. WATERFIELD, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Biluchistan, was expected at Simla from Quetta on Wednesday.

THE Lahore paper states that Mr. Benedict, a son of Sir Julius Benedict, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the S. P. and D. Railway, in succession to Mr. Stone, and will arrive in the country shortly.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. BROWNE, 41st Native Infantry, acts as Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in the Indian Medical Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. Eteson.

SIR CHARLES TURNER has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

WE publish elsewhere to-day, for the guidance of unfortunate people who may unawares accept payment of currency notes which have been mutilated, or notes the halves of which are not properly matched, a set of new rules which have been adopted by the Currency Department, and which it will in future be necessary to observe in order to secure payment of such notes.

THE Revd. R. F. Winter left for England on Thursday by the s. s. Bedouin, on three months' leave. The Revd. Mr. Letward, of Poona, is to act as Harbour Chaplain.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Deep concern has been caused here by the news of the illness of Major Baring. Your new Finance Minister has achieved a great reputation by his recent splendid Budget, and the greatest regret is expressed at his misfortune. A single act of his administration has given him a popularity which invests his whole proceedings and the incidents of his life, so far as they relate to his duties, with widespread interest.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—I think the following story too good to be lost. The 25th N. L. I. was a great favourite with Sir Charles Napier, and some time last month, when rumours were flying about as to which regiments were to be disbanded, the C.O. of the 25th, no longer able to restrain his impatience, telegraphed to a friend in the Adjutant-General's office at Poona, "Is Napier's 25th to be disbanded?" The answer he received was, "Don't know. Ask Napier."

THE Court Fees Bill, which was introduced in the Viceregal Council last August, is standing over at present, we understand, some of its provisions being under the consideration of the Financial Department.

THE *Indian Daily News'* opinion on the subject of Reuter's recent vagaries is that "all this is exceedingly naughty on the part of the Baron. He has worried one Presidency without remorse, and he has mildly astonished the other two."

THE Viceroy's bandmaster, Mr. James Waterson, has published a polka-mazurka, entitled "Simla," which is "dedicated by permission to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon."

A PORTRAIT in oils of Mr. Venayekrao Wassoodew, late Oriental Translator to Government, has been executed by Mr. Griffiths, Superintendent of the School of Art, and is now on view on the school premises. Mr. Venayekrao is a fine specimen of a Mahratta Hindu; and his majestic proportions, together with his grave and intelligent look, have been faithfully preserved in the portrait. The execution of the work is creditable, as might be expected from an artist of Mr. Griffiths's reputation and skill. Mr. Venayekrao is dressed in a dark coat and turban, and is seated in a chair, holding in one of his hands a handkerchief with its border embroidered in gold. At the foot of the portrait are inscribed in Balbodh and English characters the words "Sirdar Venayekrao Wassodew;" and from what is inscribed below the name, we gather that it is a tribute of respect and admiration from his friends. We understand that this work of art will be hung, with the permission of Government, in the portrait gallery at Poona.

THE *Englishman* makes a suggestion to the Telegraph Department:—Telegrams are so common that they are carelessly opened at all times, in almost all places. But they are every now and then the bearers of tidings which one would rather hear for the first time when alone and somewhat prepared. With a view to this, it has been suggested that the telegraph authorities should make some arrangement by which, on payment of a small extra fee by the sender of the message, intimation might be given to the office of receipt of the desire that the message should be enclosed in a black-edged envelope. This would, we feel sure, save many a painful shock, especially to those who receive many telegrams daily, and who are all wont to tear open carelessly at dinner or some equally inappropriate time the envelope which is the bearer of bad news. Different coloured envelopes might also be used without extra charge for the urgent, ordinary, and deferred messages. We feel sure that, if the suggestion is considered a good and feasible one, the authorities will act upon it, as they already have in so many instances, to the benefit of the public.

IN order to induce the people to become familiar with the usefulness of the telegraph, the authorities in China have, it is stated, thrown the new lines open free for a month.

ONE of the disbanded, who subscribes himself "A Blighted Being," writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—It seems to me that the younger officers of these regiments who happen to hold staff appointments and who will, on their regiments being broken up, forfeit the staff pay attached to their appointments, and possibly regimental standing as well, are not wholly undeserving of pity. A friend of mine, who is considerably dearer than a brother, has been Adjutant of one of these regiments for more than four years; he is senior Wing Officer, and has nearly eleven years' service. To complete this tale of woe, the poor thing is married. The question now arises—"What will they do with him?" It would be obviously unfair to others to restore him to his former status in another regiment, and it would be equally unfair to give him an Adjutancy to the detriment of deserving aspirants in the new regiment. If I read my dear friend's feelings aright, I think the best way to soothe his blighted heart, and to cause him to smile again as he was wont to smile, would be to make him a Captain, to give him a bonus of twelve or eighteen months' difference between the staff pay of the appointment he held and that of Wing Officer to which he will revert, and to let him take his chance. I know this seems a modest demand, and some men would probably have asked for a well-paid sinecure, such as a Military Membership of Council, or the Commander-in-Chiefship of a Presidency, but my friend is nothing if he is not modest, and would rather die than be thought grasping. So would his friend."

LIEUT.-COLONEL TWENTYMAN, of the King's Own (Royal Lancashire) Regiment, will succeed to the command of the 1st Battalion on 29th September next, the date on which Colonel C. Eccles completes his five years' tenure of command, for which term he is allowed to hold it, as he obtained command prior to 1st July, 1881. The 1st Battalion is serving in England, and the 2nd at Bombay. Colonel Twentyman was appointed to the command of the Deolali depôt, a 5 years' appointment, on 3rd September, 1880, and his successor in this appointment is Major H. C. Dugdale, of the 1st Battalion the Rifle Brigade, at present at Ahmednagar, whose majority dates from 7th August, 1880. Major Dugdale served in this country during the Mutiny, and was present at the actions of Cawnpore, capture of Lucknow, and in the Oudh and trans-Gogra campaigns, and also in the Ashanti war of 1874, being present at the battles of Amoaful, Quarman, and Dah, and capture of Coomassie.

THE troops sent out to Nizamghat to keep the Abors within bounds still hold their stockades on the bank of the Debong river, and will probably continue to do so, the Allahabad paper says, until the breaking of the rains, when the rapid rising of the river will act as an even greater check on the transfluvian expeditions of the restless Abors than the presence of our sepoys in their neighbourhood. "As soon as the rains are over we shall have to re-occupy these two stockades again with parties of sepoys and police, for whom there is always the off-chance of a skirmish with the tribesmen. The Abors are capable of causing us some trouble on the N-E. Frontier, as their chiefs possess a knowledge of the effect of concentration in their attacks, and they can muster 9,000 or 10,000 men with rapidity." The 37th Bengal N. I. recently reinforced the 43rd on the extreme frontier limits, and a force of nearly 1,000 men is now distributed between the two outpost stockades and Sudiya.

WRITING on Irish affairs on April 14, the contributor of the weekly letter on "European Politics" to the *Pioneer* said:—"The Irish Chief Secretaryship is the tomb of political reputations, and it is not surprising, considering the circumstances of the country, that Mr. Forster should have failed to give satisfaction to a faction which is always discontented and dissatisfied, even when matters are going smoothly and serenely for their own party. The Prime Minister would certainly stand by Mr. Forster, and it is affirmed that both Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain are of opinion that no change should at present be made in the Chief Secretaryship. Mr. Forster may of course himself solve the matter by resignation, and so relieve his chief of an incubus which will prevent the determination of a new policy for Ireland, now so loudly demanded, but it is only fair to say for Mr. Forster that he has been carrying out the policy of the Cabinet, and that if he is to be blamed the whole Cabinet is likewise blameworthy."

THE same correspondent further writes on the same question:—

"I have mentioned that a new policy for Ireland is being widely demanded. The cry goes up all round—from Radicals, Liberals, and Conservatives alike, as well, of course, from the irreconcilables among the Irish. As to the precise nature of the new policy, there is much less agreement. The Radicals would not greatly object to throwing open the prison doors and allowing the suspects to go free. In addition, they would go for a bill amending the Land Act of last year, so as to prevent the recovery of arrears and to facilitate the operation of the purchase clauses, now absolutely inoperative. As to the Liberals—those who may be described as Gladstonian in everything—they would hardly support an indiscriminate liberation of the suspects, but would go a long way in amending the Land Bil on the lines mentioned. The Conservative policy, which it would have been difficult to describe a few weeks ago, has during the last few days been definitely formulated by the Conservative leaders at Liverpool. They do not ask for more coercion, *i. e.* for more Coercion Acts, but they are resolute in calling upon the Government for the better protection of life and property, and would willingly support any measures having that object."

IN the face of all this agitation on the one side and the other, it is clear, the *Pioneer's* correspondent presciently remarks, that we are shortly in for more serious legislation on the Irish land question:—

"But it is also certain that this legislation can come alone from the Government of the day. The question consequently arises—what is the attitude of Mr. Gladstone in reference to these proposals? I am happily in a position to give you the latest known views of the Government on this important point. I believe I am right in saying—at least it is the general feeling in the Liberal clubs—that it is not impossible Mr. Smith's threatened motion will result in forcing the hand of the Government to this extent, that they will state their intention of bringing in an amending bill dealing more particularly with the question of the arrears and the purchase clauses of the Act of last session. Otherwise they must give way to Mr. Smith, and willing as they might be to postpone the new departure, they would not be willing to allow Mr. Smith to gain the *prestige* which is likely to result from any action of the kind by the Conservative party. Consequently the Government will themselves again take up the Irish land question. . . . . This policy of the Conservative party has so far progressed that Mr. W. H. Smith is to expound it in the House of Commons on the 5th May,"—yesterday,—"when he will move a resolution in favour of establishing a peasant proprietary. There is great curiosity to know the details of Mr. Smith's scheme. On that point the greatest reserve is very properly maintained, but it is known that the Conservative leaders have had a certain scheme before them, which has received their most favourable attention. This scheme is one for establishing a peasant proprietary with the help, but not at the cost, of the State, and is by Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald, the son of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and political aide-de-camp to the Indian Secretary. Mr Fitzgerald's plan will, I believe, be found to have been at least partially adopted by Mr. Smith, and therefore it is of interest. Practically Mr. Fitzgerald proposes to set up a system of general valuation, and his scheme would appear to involve the creation of county boards. The State would of necessity make the advances to the tenant, but on an absolute security. The business of the purchase would be entirely regulated by the Boards, and in case of any tenant making default in his repayments, the Boards would have powers to sell the holding, and in case of deficiency, to recoup the State its advances by a rate levied upon the district. This is the way in which Mr. Fitzgerald proposes to save the State from loss. Into the other aspect of his scheme I do not enter; but it may be stated that it has been most carefully elaborated, and I understand the sketch of the Government department to work the scheme is also ready."

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

ON Thursday evening Mrs. Carnegy distributed at the Town Hall the prizes won by the successful competitors at the recent meeting of the Rifle Association. A number of visitors were present, and several ladies and gentlemen appeared upon the platform. Before the ceremony took place Mr. Mant gave a performance upon the organ.

Major-General Hewett read the following statement for the year:—Number of men exercised 512; figure of merit, 101·44; the best shot in the Corps is Sergt. Murray with 199 points. The B. V. R. stand sixth on the roll of regulars and Europeans, but if volley firing—which regulars include in their figure of merit—is excluded the B. V. R stand fifth.

| | F. of M. | Deduct volley firing. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd North Staffordshire Regt .. | 122·06 | 9·42 | 112·61 |
| 2nd East Yorkshire .. | 117·45 | 9·43 | 108·02 |
| 2nd Bat. Royal Irish Fusiliers .. | 112·44 | 7·88 | 104·56 |
| 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade .. | 111·12 | 9·32 | 101·80 |
| 1st Bat. Worcestershire .. | 107·94 | 8·80 | 99·14 |

The members who have distinguished themselves in the Presidency meetings are Lieut. Whitehead, Sergt. Watkins, Sergt. Brebner, who won the Viceroy's Cup valued at Rs. 500 against all India, Lt. Peaker, Sergt. Murray, Capt. Phillips, and others. In the last Central Meeting the Corps carried off 81 prizes, including 7 medals and 3 cups.

Mrs. Carnegy having handed the prizes to the recipient,

Major the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley addressing the sisters, cousins, aunts, as well as the "intendeds," present, said they must not part that evening without expressing their thanks to Mrs. Carnegy for so kindly distributing the prizes on that occasion. They were glad to welcome Mrs. Carnegy back from the jungles of Rajputana, where she had existed for one or two years. He recollected well when she commanded—he begged pardon, when her husband commanded—(laughter) the Marine battalion, and it gave him great pleasure to see her on that interesting occasion. Those who were present at the distribution of prizes last year must recollect that he (Major Bayley) then announced to them that he had that morning received a letter from the Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, expressing His Excellency's willingness to become Honorary Colonel of the Corps. They had every reason to be proud of their Colonel, who was a distinguished soldier, and had had probably greater experience for his age than almost any other person in India, for he was in the campaign which resulted in the conquest and annexation of the Punjab. He had come down to Bombay at considerable inconvenience, in order to inspect them, and had done his duty by them in every other respect. (Applause.) The Corps had now been established for more than five years, and he (Major Bayley) had for more than three years held the post of major. But young blood was desirable, and he thought he ought to resign in favour of somebody younger than himself. (No, no.) But whatever his private views were, he did not propose to resign, at all events for a considerable time, unless their worthy commandant considered he should make way for some one else. The figure of merit this year was very little below that of last year and they had 128 marksmen as compared with 126 last year. The Corps had very properly been weeded of the gentlemen whose only claim to belonging to the corps was that their names were on the lists. Major Bayley then called upon the volunteers to give three cheers for Mrs. Carnegy, and one more for General Carnegy.

The call was heartily responded to.

General Carnegy said he was commissioned by Mrs. Carnegy to express the great pleasure she felt in distributing the prizes on that occasion. The condition of the Corps reflected credit on every one connected with it, from the drummer boy to the Colonel. Since the formation of the Corps its progress had been wonderful, and although he was somewhat jealous in regard to the regular Army, he hoped they would be in a still better condition next year. (Applause.)

At the call of General Hewett three cheers were then given for the indefatigable Adjutant, Captain Proudfoot.

## SCRATCH REGATTA AT POONA

THE Scratch Regatta on Thursday afforded a very pleasant afternoon's amusement to a large party of the Poona Boat Club and their friends.

In the first heat only two boats came to the starting post, owing to the absence of some of the crew of the third boat. Mr. Moriarty took Colonel Burnett's place at No. 3 in Mr. Selby's boat and the crews started as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Kerr | Dunn |
| Burgess | Chance |
| Jones | Moriarty |
| Rowlandson | Selby |
| Mrs. Cautley—Cox | Mrs. Forbes—Cox |

Rowlandson took the lead and kept it all the way till opposite the landing stage when Selby made an admirable spurt and won a very exciting race by half a boat's length. The steering of both boats was all that could be wished.

Three boats started for the 2nd heat. Captain Burn was unfortunately prevented from rowing. The boats were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ternan | Lyons | Cox |
| Swirr | Powell | Brownrigg |
| Lacey | Battiscomb | Gray |
| Grantham | Steele | Oxenham |
| Miss Selby—Cox | Miss Ducat—Cox | Mrs. Cautley—Cox |

This heat was won easily by Steele, followed by Grantham, Oxenham coming in third. The final heat was rowed in the dark; Selby's boat led up to the buoy, but unfortunately missed the buoy in the dark. Steele was more fortunate and got round first, winning by about three lengths in very good form. The ladies in both boats again steered beautifully.—*Deccan Herald.*

## A GRIEVANCE IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whatever may be the advantages to Government by the 55 years' rule as applied to uncovenanted servants of the State, there is but little doubt that the discretionary power accorded by Government, under present rules, to heads of offices to recommend the retention or otherwise of a subordinate after the age of 55 years is frequently abused. It is well known in the service that the retention of a gazetted or non-gazetted official is conditional upon his good conduct and efficiency for further duty; but with the heads of some offices this required efficiency is of small consideration. A desire merely to favour a particular individual for some reason or other, and not the interests of the service, is oftentimes the motive which induces a chief to urge the retention of a subordinate for one, two, and even more years, and this often to the injury of a good many intelligent and well-deserving juniors, upon whom the burthen of work is frequently thrown, and who therefore reasonably look forward to preferment. Many in the service, I am sure, will bear testimony to what I state. I therefore venture to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities, in the hope that the Administration of our just Governor, Sir James Fergusson, which has characterised itself by the reform of several minor abuses in the service, will not allow this grievance to escape unnoticed, but will devise the requisite measures for the removal of all cause for complaint.

JUSTITIA.

## THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request the favour of your giving space in the columns of your paper to the following extract taken from the *Lancet* of the 1st April, 1882?—"Surgeon-Major Preston, A. M. D. This officer, who was severely wounded at the battle of Maiwand when in medical charge of the 66th Regiment, and while attending on a wounded man prior to the retreat, has been awarded by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for War promotion to the next higher rate of pay in his rank with seniority next to the junior officer in such higher rate of pay."

I'm sure it will interest [illegible] of your readers who belong to the Medical Department, both of the commissioned and warrant ranks, and more especially those who were present on that terrible 27th day of July, 1880, at Maiwand. All will acknowledge the reward well-merited; and also it will recall to the mind of the Apothecary who was alongside him when he was wounded his own narrow escape shortly after, when, in the act of crossing a nullah, he saw the barrel of an Afghan rifle levelled at him from a short distance, and would surely have been potted if it had not been for the timely aid of a soldier of the 66th Regiment, who showed how well he could use his breechloader. It will bring to the memory of another of the same department that moment, in the early part of the retreat, when he thought all hope was gone, on seeing one of the Turcoman cavalry leave the ranks of his troop and charging straight at him, fire his carbine when within a few yards. The youth fell, but somehow he turned up at Kandahar without a scratch, and none the worse for the charge fired at him. Again, it will give rise to a pleasant feeling in the breast of the man who placed Dr. Preston on the limber of a gun at a time when all was confusion, and it seemed as if every man was thinking only of himself.

The above extract will serve to show that the War Office authorities are not slow and unwilling to recognize service on the field, which remark cannot well be applied to the medical authorities of this Presidency, who it is evident, by a process of reasoning peculiarly their own, have taken upon themselves to burk the special recommendations, sent to them for submission to Government, of the warrant medical officers who have been brought to notice as deserving of reward for their good service in Afghanistan.

It is treatment of this kind which helps to stamp out thoroughly all zeal and efficiency in even the best men, and the day may come again, perhaps on the same soil, when energy such as was displayed may be found wanting.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

## THE OODEYPORE IRON INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On looking over your issue of the 2nd instant, I find that your correspondent "Iron" has made two slight mistakes, one of which is probably a "printer's devil;" and I beg you will allow me the opportunity of rectifying them. I have just come down to Bombay for a few days, or the letter referred to would have been noticed by me earlier.

A piece of iron 9·64th of a square inch, manufactured in the districts of Meywar, stood a test of tons 29·511 per square inch, showing an elongation of 1⅝ inch in the foot before fracture, and not 39 tons as stated by "Iron." This test is reliable, as taken from a certificate I hold at present.

The other error which your correspondent made is in stating that His Highness the Maharana was present on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the foundry works, which His Highnss unfortunately was not.—Yours, &c.,

T. SUGDEN,

Bombay, 5 May. Engineer for Bhilwara Works.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council, yesterday, there were present—Dr. Cook (Chairman), Sir Frank Souter, Colonel Hancock, Captain Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, R. M. Sayani, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, and R. N. Khote.

THE PROPOSED POLICE QUARTERS.

The Chairman read the following letter of the Municipal Commissioner on the subject:—

May 5, 1882.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—The Town Council on the 3rd April adopted a report of the Works Committee with reference to the new police quarters at Byculla, and thereby authorised the Commissioner to settle with the contractor what revised rates should be accepted, and recommended to the Corporation the sanction of a new grant for the addition of verandahs to and the plaster of internal walls in the native police lines, and the building of new stables. In accordance with the terms of this resolution, I have carefully considered with the contractor the question of rates, and have revised them as shown in the accompaniment to this letter. This revision will affect not only all the work executed since the 11th May last, but also the additions and alterations now approved by the Town Council.

2. It was explained to the Works Committee and the Town Council that the additions and alterations above mentioned would not cover all the work that remained to be done in order to make the buildings and premises complete for the purpose for which they were intended, and it was stated that provision still had to be made for the following works:—(1) Alteration to staircase in European police quarters; (2) filling up of compound; (3) construction of boundary wall of compound; (4) drainage of compound; (5) latrines. But inasmuch as the Executive Engineer had not been able to furnish me with an estimate of the probable cost of these works, the further consideration of them was postponed.

3. As the subject has to be brought before the Corporation, not only with reference to alterations and additions requiring special sanction, but also for the formal re-sanction of the grant which lapsed on the termination of the Budget year of 1881, I think it is desirable to include all the several items of discussion in one reference.

4. The case stands as follows:—The sum of Rs. 85,000 for European and native police quarters with Rs. 5,000 for contingencies, total Rs. 90,000, was sanctioned for expenditure in 1881. Of this sum Rs. 24,653 were expended during the year, and Rs. 65,347 lapsed. The latter sum was not taken credit for in the estimated balance of the current year, and is therefore available for re-appropriation to the work for which it was originally intended. But as during the execution of the work it was found desirable to introduce changes of design and to provide for necessary items which had not been estimated for in the first instance, and to allow the contractor higher rates in consequence of the delay which resulted from these changes and omissions, a further sum of Rs. 72,186 is required to complete the work, and this further sum in composed of the following items:—

(A) Works in original estimate therein building, difference Rs. 5,891; native police lines, difference Rs. 13,548; stables, difference Rs. 1,035 on account of new design.

(B) New works not previously provided for—additional staircase to the new building, Rs. 3,932; verandah to native police lines, Rs. 16,547; plastering internal walls, (g) filling of compound, Rs. 3,958; (h) boundary wall to ditto, Rs. 4,673; (i) drainage of ditto, Rs. 3,905; (j) latrines, Rs. 3,120; total, Rs. 2,186.

It will be seen that of the total Rs. 72,186 thus caclulated, Rs. 15,656 are on account of items [viz., (g) (h) (i) (j)] which appear never to have been contemplated when the first estimate was laid before the Corporation. The addition of a porch to the building will, if carried out, involve a further expenditure of about Rs. 4,000.—I have, &c.,

E. C. O.

The Rao Saheb remarked that originally no provision was made for the drainage. This was an omission which required explanation, especially when the Municipality insisted upon others having a proper drainage before everything else.

The Chairman said that had sufficient forethought been taken at the commencement, they would not now have been asked to sanction works which were absolutely necessary to render the building habitable.

The Rao Saheb remarked that if the Corporation had known that the police buildings would cost Rs. 1,75,000, they would not have sanctioned one single rupee for the construction of the buildings, but would have paid a monthly rent of five, six, or eight hundred rupees as the case might be. They need not fear that they would have to pay fancy rents, as they were not likely to have a second American war for the next fifty years.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, said it appeared to him that the new police quarters had been revised and altered into an entirely new building costing about 80 per cent. more than the amount originally sanctioned. In view of the contingency that would take place very soon—that the Government would take over the charge of the police from the Municipality—he did not think it judicious to lay out such a large sum of money on the police quarters, which had been originally sanctioned at an outlay of Rs. 90,000. He thought that they should not recommend the Corporation to spend any more money on the work. It was a most extravagant proceeding to erect a building, then to revise it, and when it approached completion, to pull down a considerable portion of it, and to erect a new building in its place. This, Mr. Nowrozjee said, was downright extravagance.

Mr. Khote also remarked that the Corporation would not have sanctioned the grant, if they had known that it would come to a lakh and three quarters.

The Chairman said that if any of the members wished to speak upon a definite point, he should be extremely happy to hear him. He (the Chairman) did not think they could lay the blame upon the shoulders of any one man. As matters at present stood, they must deal with the case by sanctioning the amount asked for, or declining to sanction the whole or a portion of the items now submitted.

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said that the opinion of the Town Council seemed to be divided upon the question under discussion, and he therefore proposed that the papers relating to the original estimates and modifications, as recommended by the Town Council, for the new police quarters at Byculla, together with the expenditure relating to the new works, be circulated among the members of the Town Council; and that further consideration of the matter be postponed until next week.

Mr. Khote seconded the above.

After some conversation, the Municipal Commissioner said that the opinion of Mr. Forde, their Consulting Engineer, was not taken on the question of stables in connection with the new police quarters, and therefore, if anybody was to blame, it was not he.

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said that one thing was clear—that at the time when the sanction was originally granted, the Corporation and the Town Council understood that it included everything.

Colonel Hancock thought the Town Council must share the responsibility in connection with the question along with others. As far as he could make out, there was an excess of about Rs. 33,000 on the original sanction, and the sum of about Rs. 50,000 was afterwards added for new works which had not been provided for in the original design. These works were new reported by the Municipal Commissioner to be necessary; but they ought to have been included in the original sanction. Col. Hancock thought that when the Town Council submitted the estimate to the Corporation, they ought to have seen that it was complete; the estimate was submitted to the Town Council by the Municipal Commissioner, and the latter, in his turn, had been furnished with an estimate by the engineer. They all came in for a share of the responsibility in the matter. The Council was not bound to sanction the new items, however necessary they might be; but so far as the works included in the original estimate, they must see that they were properly carried out.

Mr. Mandlik said that whatever they were bound to do, certainly they were not bound to be extravagant. He thought that they ought to exercise the greatest caution in the matter, and see carefully how the estimate had come up to a lakh and three quarters, which was an excess of 85 or 90 per cent. over the original estimate. Before sanctioning the additional grant they should see if they really wanted the new works.

The Municipal Commissioner said that before going to the Corporation they ought to know their exact position as to the additional expenditure, on account of the delay and the changes in the contractors' rates. He remarked that the new works, however necessary, afforded a legitimate subject for discussion, but the whole work should not therefore be delayed.

Mr. Khote remarked that for the Town Council to know whether a design submitted to them was complete or not, the members must be civil or architectural engineers. (Laughter.) For their part, they had to depend entirely upon their engineers.

Col. Hancock said that no doubt the engineers were responsible, but at the same time a certain responsibility rested with the Council.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee asked for papers relating to the resolution of the Town Council, dated the 23rd August, 1881. The resolution provided that the total cost of the buildings should, as far as possible, be within the sanctioned amount. A consultation was held and it was afterwards reported that some modifications proposed in the buildings would not necessitate any excess, but that the modified design would be completed within the sanctioned amount of Rs. 90,000.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had done his utmost. In the position in which he found himself to be, he had made the best of a bad job.

The Rao Saheb.—If we have blundered—

Mr. Nowrozjee.—I don't admit any blunder at all.

Col. Hancock.—You never did.

The Rao Saheb.—I did not say you did, but I as a human being admit I did. I wish to make use of my errors. To avoid errors in future, I suggest that the papers be printed at once and circulated.

Sir F. Souter said the Municipal Commissioner had certainly cut down the expenditure, for he had cut away a staircase altogether. There was a spiral staircase of 3 feet wide, and a wash-hand stand could not be carried up it. He had large presses and desks for the clerks, and did not know how to get them into their places.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said they might be hauled up through the windows.

Sir Frank Souter.—Take off the roof.

Mr. Nowrozjee said the staircase was ample.

Sir Frank Souter said that if the original design was adhered to, it would be necessary to put the furniture in first and put on the roof afterwards.

Col. Hancock proposed that the estimates be at once considered item by item. The printing and circulation of papers would take some time, and the matter might not be settled for six months.

Sir F. Souter seconded the amendment.

Mr. Nowrozjee asked if the Council had sufficient information.

Col. Hancock said he had sufficient, and he would be happy to give it to the Council.

Sir Frank Souter observed that the engineers of the establishment could give it at once.

The amendment was lost.

THE TULSI WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Nowrozjee asked for a report on the Tulsi water, which smelt very badly.

The Chairman said the cause was that the water was very low.

It was resolved to call on the Health Officer for a eport on the Tulsi water.

VOTE OF THANKS TO DR. COOK.

The Rao Saheb asked the permission of the Chairman to propose a resolution. They were all, he said, sorry to lose the services of Dr. Cook, who would, he believed, leave India on Monday next. His conduct in the Council had been very business-like, and his scientific advice had been very instructive and useful. He (the Rao Saheb) thought that after the length of time Dr. Cook and the Council had worked together, it would be a great pity if they allowed him to depart without expressing in some manner the great pleasure they had always had in their association with him. With that view he begged to propose that the Council had great pleasure in recording their appreciation of the valuable services which Brigade Surgeon Cook had rendered to the Municipality during the period he had been Chairman of the Town Council, and of the ability and zeal he had displayed in the discharge of his duties. He put this motion with the more pleasure that in municipal affairs it was not alway one could say "ditto" to what fell from other members, and there had been occasions on which Dr. Cook held one particular view of a question and he (the Rao Saheb) differed from him; but he felt they had always differed as gentlemen and friends. (Applause.)

Mr. Sayani seconded the resolution, and said he fully concurred with all that had fallen from the Rao Saheb.

Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote wished to add a few words to what had fallen from his friends. By the exercise of the healing art, Dr. Cook endeared himself to the community of Bombay, and a proof of this fact was unmistakeably given in the representation made to the Government of India by the people of Bombay when for a time the Principal of the Grant Medical College was prohibited from engaging in private practice. The most important services of Dr. Cook, and those which they would have good reason to remember, even after he had left their shores, were those which he had rendered in connection with the civic institutions of Bombay. They had had their differences with the learned Doctor: for instance, the disputes over the C. D. Act and the covering of the Malabar Hill Reservoir; but they could not help acknowledging his honest, earnest, and sagacious advocacy of the best interests of the city. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrozjee concurred in all that had been said, and spoke of the admirable manner in which Dr. Cook had performed his duties as Chairman of the Council.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee expressed his regret that Dr. Cook's connection with the Council was not to last longer. He hoped Dr. Cook would return to India with renewed health and with additional scientific knowledge.

The Chairman thanked the Council and said that, though they all differed at times, they were all united in the common object of doing their best for the city. He could not say that he looked forward to any further work with the Corporation, as it necessitated, he was afraid, too great a strain upon him, and he thought, therefore, that he must say a final good-bye to them that afternoon. He would always, however, extremely happy to do his best for the welfare of the city.

The Council then separated.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, MAY 7.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11-30 a.m.—Matins and sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns, 242, 320, and 318.

6 p.m.—Litany.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and sermon. Hymns, 207, 298, and 302.

Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past 7 o'clock, and in the evening at half-past 5 o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, MAY 7.

7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time.) Holy Communion, with sermon by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay. Hymns, 207, 317, and 320.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon. Hymns 140, 231, and 21.

The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

6 p.m.—Confirmation by the Birhop of Bombay.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SUNDAYS.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; evening prayer and sermon at 6 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS—Morning prayer daily, at 7-30 a.m.

Official time at all Services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

UNION PRAYER MEETING in the Hall, Apollo-bunder, at 8-30 p.m., local time, to-morrow evening. All, including ladies, are cordially invited.

Service will be held on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock, on board the ship Grampian. The Bethel flag willbe hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15 a. m., Arthur-bunder at 10-20 a.m., and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a.m. precisely.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a.m. in the Harbour on board the I. G. hulk Semiramis, at 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, at 6-30 p.m. at Prince's Dock on board the s. s. Bretton Hall Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

SUNDAY, MAY 7TH.

11-30 a.m.—Morning prayer, celebration and sermon.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6-30 p.m.—Evening prayer and sermon.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Mr. and Mrs. Jardine and 2 infants. Mr. Gowland and child.

For Brindisi—Mr. A. Thompson, Col. S. Boulderson, Mr. W. H. Reynolds.

For Venice—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Beville.

For Aden.—Mr. H. M. Abbass Hassan.

For Suez.—Mr. H. Arthur.

# BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Burmah (s), from Bussorah; Khandalla (s), Calcutta; H. M. S. Arab, Trincomallee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday—Daylight, for Bremerhaven; Pearl (s), Compta; Clan Gordon (s) and Mucca (s), Kurrachee; Arrow (s), Cutch; Akola (s), Zanzibar; Darlington (s), London; Largo Bay (s), Port Said; Venetia (s), Trieste, &c.; Brindisi (s), China, &c; Petriana (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per I. G. S. Tenasserim, will be closed at the General Post-office to-day at 5 p. m. (Madras time.)

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played this afternoon at 2 o'clock between the Bombay Carlton Club and the Royal Artillery, on the ground of the former, near the Bandstand.

EVADING THE POISON LICENCE.—Dya Pragjee, a shopkeeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of selling poison, namely, corrosive sublimate, without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was fined Rs. 50.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Bhugwan Anundjee, on the Falkland-road, was broken into on the night of the 3rd instant, an entrance having been effected through the rear wall, and Rs. 22 in cash stolen.

THEFT AT PAREL.—Mr. Watson, of the Bombay Water-works, reported to the police on Thursday last the theft of an English concertina, valued at 13 guineas, and a canary. valued at Rs. 10, from his bungalow at Parel.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Mahomed Ismail, living in the Nepean-sea-road, has reported to the police that a servant named Luximon Peerajee, who was entrusted with a letter containing a currency note for Rs. 50, on the 3rd instant, has absconded.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Abdul Cadur, a native seaman of the British ship Arundel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board his vessel. He was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

FALL OF A ROOF.—The roof of a new house situated on Cursetjee Sooklajee-street, belonging to Pestonjee Pallonjee, while being tiled on Thursday last suddenly fell in, and one of the workmen was injured. He was attended to at the J. J. Hospital.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Madao Ramchunder, a domestic servant in the employ of Rugoonath Ramchunder, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of misappropriating Rs. 3-12 belonging to his master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

VAGRANTS.—Thomas Grey, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.—Patrick O'Brien, a European, was also yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Meer Ally Cassum, a fireman on board the steamship Kartridge, appeared yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and filed an information against Muktoom Ally, charging him with enticing away his wife, Chandbee, and also taking with him all his property while informant was absent on a voyage. His Worship granted a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Warree-bunder on the body of Hurrischandra Kassinath, aged twenty-two years. Deceased was a carpenter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. At about 1-30 p. m. on the day previous, while he was seated on the railway line under an empty wagon standing on a siding at the Warree-bunder goods station, a train suddenly shunted up against the wagon, and in the collision the wheels of the wagon passed over his body and he was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—We learn that Major T. Walker, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, Sind Arsenal, prodeeds to Bombay by Friday's steamer to take charge of the Gun Carriage Factory from Lieut. Colonel Stockly, who goes home for six months on medical certificate. It is probable that Major Walker may return to Kurrachee, but the prospect of even his temporary absence has occasioned general regret, which is shared without exception by every one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance or has served in the Department over which he has presided in Kurrachee. The appointment of Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory is considered one of the most important and responsible in the Bombay Ordnance Department, and it is a source of satisfaction to all who know Major Walker to learn that he has been selected to fill it. We understand that he will be relieved of the charge of the Sind Arsenal by Major Kinsman, R. A.—*Civil and Military Gazette.* (Sind issue.)

## FUND FOR THE ERECTION OF A CHURCH FOR SEAMEN.

THE Treasurer of the above fund, which is in connection with the Harbour Mission, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions, and solicits the further assistance of members of the Church of England throughout the Presidency towards the cost of providing accommodation for 200 sailors and others on a site already secured in the immediate vicinity of the Prince's Dock, Bombay.

The Bank of Bombay, or the undersigned, will take charge of subscriptions.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Moore & crew, ship Grampian ... | 13 | 8 | 0 |
| Capt. Allen & crew, s. s. Inchclutha ... | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Hird, s. s. Marana ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Williams & crew, s. s. Glendowe ... | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| Capt. Rigby & crew, s. s. Cadoxton ... | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Abbott & crew, s.s. Lady Dalhousie. | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Whitehouse, s. s. Crysolite ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Magee & crew, ship Citadel ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Dwyer & crew, s. s. Athens ... | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Ranton, s. s. Athabaska ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Ranton, for steamer ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Purdey & crew, s. s. Florence ... | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Inch & crew, s. s. Darien ... | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Russell & crew, s.s. Clan Maclean. | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Hodder & crew, s. s. Bretton Hall. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Green & crew, s. s. Sicily ... | 26 | 8 | 0 |
| Capt. Verrill & officers, s.s. Merton Hall. | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Rule, s. s. Clan Alpine ... | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. Cobbert & crew, s.s. Clan Monroe. | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Shelly, s. s. Chupra ... | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. R. Pye, s. s. Rydal Hall ... | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Steamship France ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| A friend ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Steamship Chiltern ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| A friend ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundry collections on board the various steamers and Hulk ... | 133 | 9 | 6 |
| F. D. Parker, Esq. ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| C. ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| H. ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co. ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 1,741 | 1 | 6 |

H. E. JACOMB, Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th May, 1882.

## MISMATCHED CURRENCY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under instructions from the Head Commissioner, I have the honour to invite your attention to the following Rules which will from this date regulate my decisions in sanctioning payment of the value of mutilated notes, or of those notes of which one-half has been lost.

I have also to request you will be good enough to make the new Rules as publicly known as possible, in order to warn the public that no value can hereafter be attached to a mismatched note.

A COTTERELL TUPP,
Commissioner of Issue.

Bombay, 4th April, 1882.

### CLAIMS ON HALF OR MUTILATED CURRENCY NOTES.

TO ALL CURRENCY OFFICERS.

The undersigned has the honour to communicate the following new instructions regarding the disposal of claims to the value of half or mutilated currency notes. The instructions are issued under F. D. No. 914, dated 15th February 1882, and should be brought into operation at once.

J. WESTLAND,
Head Commissioner.

March 23, 1882.

1. Any person who has a claim upon the Currency Department in respect of a Currency Note which is not in such condition as to admit of immediate payment across the counter (*i.e.*, which is mutilated, or half of which has been lost), should address his claim to the Currency Office from which the note issued.

2. Before any steps are taken, the applicant will be required to deposit the note, or part note, in respect of which he makes the claim. It is not necessary to advertise, in the *Gazette* or otherwise, claims which are made upon half or mutilated notes.

3. When the claim is received, a paper will be issued, (see Form A) requiring the claimant, within fourteen days of its receipt, to give full particulars on the following points, and any other points that may arise out of the inquiry:—

(1) Name, residence, and occupation or profession.

(2) Whether he was ever proprietor of the entire note, and if so, where and when, and on what account, he received it.

(3) How it came to be mutilated, or, if it is a half note, how, and by whom, and for what purpose, the note was divided in half.

(4) If half of the note have been lost, to state fully the time and circumstances of the loss. If it has been lost in transit by post, to produce the result of enquiry by the Postal Authorities. If the letter was not registered, to explain why.

(5) To state the name of any person who can give evidence, either as to applicant's possession of the entire note or as to the circumstances of the loss, and to produce copies of any letters, documents, entries in registers, &c., which give information on these matters.

(6) If the loss has occurred in transmission through the Post Office, to produce declaration by the person to whom the letter was addressed, that he did not receive it.

(*N.B.*—A person who receives a half note through the Post has no claim to its value. The claim must be put forward by the person who held the entire note.)

(7) If there has been any delay in applying, it must be fully explained.

(8) Whether applicant ever before made a claim upon a half or mutilated note; if so, when.

4. If the declaration on these points is not sufficient, the Currency Officer is to call for further particulars, or make any further inquiries necessary, either of applicant or of any other person.

5. If the Currency Officer considers the information sufficient, he is to submit it to the Commissioner or Head Commissioner, for orders.

In doing so, he is to report (1) when the note was issued; (2) whether any claim or stoppage is noted against it; (3) whether it is still outstanding; (4) any other circumstances bearing on the claim, and ascertainable from his office registers, or otherwise known to him. (See Form B.)

6. If this officer considers the claim established, he will pass order that the note is to be paid, upon bond of indemnity, that day six months, if no reason to the contrary appear. If he does not consider the claim established, he is to refuse payment, and leave the applicant either to comply with requisition for further evidence, or to take any further steps he may desire.

7. When the period of six months is expired, bond form will be furnished to the applicant with instructions for its execution, and bearing a receipt form on its reverse. The money (less cost of stamp on bond) will at applicant's option be paid to him over the counter, or remitted to him by money-order.

8. No claim can be admitted unless the applicant satisfies the Head Commissioner or Commissioner.

(1) that he was legal holder of the entire note;

(2) that he is unable, owing to circumstances properly explained and beyond his control, to produce the entire note, and, by delivery of part of the note to the Currency Department, renders it impossible for any other person to make a claim upon the entire note.

9. A person who receives a mismatched note has no claim to receive any value from the Currency Department, and no payment are to be made on such cases. The note should be returned, marked on both halves "Mismatched note: payment refused."

J. WESTLAND,
Head Commissioner of Currency.

The 23rd March, 1882.

## ALLEGED TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court the prisoner Hafeez Abdool Kaiyum, who stands charged before Mr. Webb with buying, exporting, importing, and removing as slaves four Abyssinian girls, was allowed to be liberated on the following bail:—In a sum of Rs. 5,000 in his own recognisance, and two sureties in Rs. 2,500 each. The case was postponed for further hearing to the 9th instant.

## CHARGE OE STEALING A WATCH.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, the case against Hajee Furdoon bin Feroze, who stands charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at Rs. 60, the property of Aga Mahomed Nabi Khan, was resumed. Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Tyrrel Leith, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, for the defence. Moolna Cassum, a witness for the prosecution, was re-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, and the case for the prosecution was closed. W. Tyrrel Leith addressed the court at some length on behalf of the defence, contending that the charge was groundless, and had arisen from enmity between the complainant and other parties concerned in this matter and his client. Mr. Tyrrel Leith had not concluded his address when the court rose; and the case was adjourned for further hearing to Thursday next, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m.

## HIGH COURT.—MAY 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE SAVANT VADI DIVORCE SUIT.

IN this case Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment on the motion to make absolute the decree *nisi*, which was passed on the 26th July, 1881.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that on the 24th of the last month the counsel for the petitioner moved to make absolute the decree *nisi*, dated the 26th July, 1881, for the dissolution of the petitioner's marriage with the respondent. In support of the application, an affidavit made by Mr. Boevey, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors for the petitioner, had been read, which stated that on the 22nd of April last he had carefully searched the records in the suit, and found that no appearance or affidavit had been filed by any one to show cause against the decree *nisi* being made absolute. On the 3rd of October last Mr. A. F. Turner, the solicitor for the respondent, intervened and filed two affidavits, but on the 10th of April it was decided by the court that Mr. Turner could not intervene in the suit, or show cause against the decree *nisi* being made absolute. When the question of an intervenor was argued, it was submitted that the affidavits which Mr. Turner had filed ought to be taken off the file, and that inasmuch as no cause had been shown within the meaning of section 16 of Act IV. of 1869, the decree *nisi* should be made absolute, with costs. Mr. Inverarity, for the petitioner, stated that no affidavits had been filed because there was nothing before the court for the petitioner to answer, and cited the case of *Pavey vs. Pavey*, reported in the London *Times* of the 31st March last, for the purpose of observing that the court which heard the case refused to read a letter produced by the respondent, on the ground that the respondent had not entered an appearance in the suit. His Lordship remarked that the case was not analogous to the present one, because here Mr. Turner had filed an appearance in October last. Mr. Inverarity also contended that it was only on "cause being shown," under section 16 of the Indian Divorce Act, that the court could require further inquiry to be made. The section states that before a decree *nisi* is made absolute "any person shall be at liberty, in such manner as the High Court by general or special order from time to time directs, to show cause why the said decree should not be made absolute by reason of the same having been obtained by collusion, or by reason of material facts not being brought before the court. On cause being so shown, the court shall deal with the case by making the decree absolute, or by reversing the decree *nisi*, or by requiring further inquiry, or otherwise as justice may demand." In the present case His Lordship decided that Mr. Turner did not come within the meaning of "any person" as contemplated by the Legislature. The section was copied almost word for word from the corresponding section in the English Divorce Act. In *Boulton vs. Boulton* they found that the judge acted on an affidavit of the respondent, although a respondent is not entitled to show cause against a decree *nisi* being made absolute. In that case the learned judge did not finally decide on the affidavit filed by the respondent; but he acted only to this extent—that he refused to make the decree *nisi* absolute until further inquiries had been made, and he directed notice to be given to the Queen's Proctor that these affidavits had been filed. After mentioning the case of *Gray vs. Gray*, 2 Swaby and Tristram, page 267, his Lordship passed on to remark that it had been decided that a wife guilty of adultery could not be a petitioner for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of any matrimonial offence committed by the husband. The case of *Boulton vs. Boulton* appeared to thoroughly justify the court in declining, at the present moment, to make the decree absolute until the very grave charges made in the affidavits were decided one way or the other. Supposing that a husband sued for a divorce, and after he had obtained a decree *nisi* against his wife, he were tried on the criminal side of the court and convicted of adultery since his marriage, the judge remarked that if Mr. Inverarity's contention were correct, the court would be bound to make the decree absolute, although it could have no possible doubt as to the guilt of the husband. No doubt, the court was put in a position of some difficulty, in consequence of the Indian Legislature having struck out the original clause which would have enabled the court to refer the matter to the Advocate-General under certain circumstances. Instead of hastily acting upon the petition filed in the present suit, his Lordship remarked that a judge was bound to exercise a little more than ordinary caution in doing such a solemn act as finally dissolving the marriage between the parties. The court would be neglecting its duty if, after the information disclosed in the affidavits, it blindly made the decree absolute. It was absolutely necessary that there should be further inquiry in the case, because if the petitioner had been guilty of adultery since her marriage, the court would be justified, under the provisions of the portion of section 16 of the Indian Divorce Act which his Lordship had referred to, in refusing the relief prayed for and in rescinding, as had been done in England, the decree *nisi* and dismissing the petition. On the question of adultery the affidavit of the petitioner would be of little avail. She would, in all probability, deny the allegations made against her; but her single denial, made in England or in any other place thousands of miles away, would be of little avail. It was, in the opinion of the court, indispensably necessary that the petitioner should be personally present for the purpose of being examined on her oath. It appeared that having obtained a decree *nisi*, she went away. She was a petitioner in the suit, and it could not be suggested that her health required her to leave this country, she having returned here only a short time before she obtained a decree *nisi* against her husband. The court therefore refused to make the decree absolute, and adjourned the further hearing of the suit untill the 4th of August. His Lordship further ordered that the petitioner should personally attend the court on that day for the purpose of being examined. Costs reserved.

## MAY 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

C. A. TURNER *vs.* H. N. SAKLATWALLA AND SHAMJEE JADOWJEE.

MR. MULJEE, of Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, presented to his Lordship in chambers a plaint, by which the plaintiff, the Official Assignee, and assignee of the estate and effects of Jugjeevun Hemjee, an insolvent, claims that an account may be taken by direction of the court of the commission earned by the defendants and Jugjeevun Hemjee, as agents of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, from 1st October to 16th November 1876; that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff 31 per cent. of the amount of such commission, when ascertained, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st January, 1877; that an account may also be taken of the commission earned by the defendants as such agents since the 16th November, 1876, and of the amount due to the plaintiff as assignee of Jugjeevun Hemjee under the terms of an agreement dated 16th November, 1876: and that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the amounts which may be ascertained to be due by the defendants, together with interest. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause.

JAN MAHOMED HASSUM AND ANOTHER *vs.* HAJEE TAR MAHOMED ISSAK.

MR. ROUGHTON, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, presented a plaint, by which the plaintiffs ask that they may be declared entitled to a share in a house and premises mentioned in the plaint, and the rents and profits thereof, and in the joys, jewels, and wearing apparel belonging to one Mariambai, deceased; that the shares of the plaintiffs and defendants may be ascertained; that the house and premises may be partitioned between them; that, if necessary, the house may be sold and the proceeds of the sale divided between the parties, &c.; and that a receiver be appointed. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause.

## THE ORIENTAL BANK.

IN their report for the past year the directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation state that the net profit was £63,598, after paying all current expenses and covering all bad and doubtful debts. This, however, includes £17,404 brought forward. For the year the gross profits amounted to £219,000, and the working expenses took £172,000, so that the actual net profit of the year was about £47,000. As compared with 1880 these figures show a reduction of about £31,000 in the gross earnings, and about £6,000 in the expenses. As already notified, the same rate of dividend is paid as since December, 1879—namely, 4 per cent. per annum; but it will leave £3,598 only to be carried forward, as against £17,404 brought in.

Contrasted with some of its neighbours this is a passable report, althoug when compared with the Oriental Bank dividends of former days the yield is poverty indeed. The balance sheet offers little that is fresh to comment upon. As against December, 1880, the figures of the deposits show a decrease of £357,000 in those not bearing interest, and an increase of £841,000 in those on which interest is paid. In this respect, therefore, the bank is not going back, but the improvement took place mostly in the latter half of the year. It is satisfactory, likewise to find the more suspecious items of the balance sheet, such as landed property of the corporation and debts secured on such property, being written down. Together, these now stand for £35,000 less than they did a year ago. The bank has likewise reduced its holding of rupee paper by a considerable amount. On the other hand, its discounts and advances are in the aggregate about £600,000 larger, and it may be said generally that the figures are less discouraging than people were led to expect. The bank is not back to prosperity yet; but its position appears to improve rather than to grow worse, the weakest point about it being the want of any reserve fund—it has but £13,000—or of the least provision for the depreciation of the rupee. If, instead of paying a dividend, it devoted a few year's net income to make good these wants, we should be much more hopeful of its future. In any case its earnings certainly do not justify the dividend now declared. Before obtaining a new charter, a full explanation of its relations with the Ceylon Company ought to be given.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
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### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8.
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF MILLINERY SHOP, IN MEADOW STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1882 at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Sorabjee Dorabjee Majoo (an insolvent), the whole of his Millinery shop, consisting of millinery, haberdashery, perfumery, jewellery, lady's, gent's and children's boots and shoes, slippers, albums, shop furniture, glass door cupboards, and sundry miscellaneous goods.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th May, 1882.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Bombay Insurance Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m. :—
24 shares in the said Company—Nos. 4, 5, 9, 11 to 15, 16 to 20, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 59, 75, 77, 79, and 94.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENT INSURANCE Co. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Forbes & Co.'s Constituent Insurance Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m. :—
33 shares in the said Company—Nos. 1, 4 to 13, 22, 26, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49 to 53, 75, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th May, 1882.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., sharp, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood, teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of T. P. Nailer, Esq., and another gentleman, the same comprises rich thin glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best platedware, such as cruet, pickle and egg stands, salvers, tea trays, ice-pitcher, toast rack, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as dining table, sideboard, whatnot, pier, circular, oval, tripod, monkey, dressing, washing and writing tables, mallet-pattern arm and without arm chairs, drawing-room couches, reclining and conversation couches, iron fourpost bedstead complete, dressing and chevel glasses, dispense articles, &c. &c.

Also on account of the concerned—
20 cases Swiss butter in tins of 2 lbs. each.
Porcelain breakfast and teg-sets, toilet sets, spittoons, cups and saucers, dessert plates, flower pots, spoons and forks, brown Windsor soap, &c., &c.
20 cases each 25 . ross lucifer matches.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate—
6 pieces of ivory tusks, 1 chudder, 1 coat, pieces of antimaccasars, waist-coats, gunny bags, and sundry other articles.

At 1 p. m.

1 handsome English-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 do. do. do. with a handsome countrybred bay horse and set of harness.
1 handsome strong comfortable landau in good order, with a powerful gelding and set of plated harness, nearly new.
1 good looking chesnut waler gelding, about 15 hands high, has been ridden as a charger and has been regularly driven in single harness.
1 handsome small pony-dog-cart, with a fast trotting pony and set of harness.
1 Gujarat cow in full milk, with calf two months old.
1 handsome strong pony, with child's saddle and bridle, perfectly sound, young, and strong, carries a lady.
1 strong light pony dog-cart with a handsome grey Arab pony and set of brass mounted harness, a very nice turnout.
1 handsome strong mail ponny dog-cart, with a handsome strong bay Arab ponny and set of plated mounted harness.
2 handsome strong victoria with removable coach box.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougnam, with horse and harness complete.
About 20 Surat goats and kids.
On account of the concerned—
1 Jabalpore single pole square tent with 2 bath rooms and necessary tent, has been pitched for inspection opposite to the Municipal Office.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Harkness-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rich China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome English built landau in very good order, a handsome English-built mail-phaeton in excellent order, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses, a pair of handsome fast trotting iron grey Arab horses, sets of plated mounted double and single harness, &c., &c., the property of the late Surgeon-Major A. H. Hughes.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th May, 1882.

## NOTICES.

COGSWELL.

THE RELATIVES of Mr. JAMES COGSWELL, late of the City of Bath, England, deceased, are REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE with Messrs. GILL and BUSH, Solicitors, 3, Miles's Buildings, Bath, England.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

### H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

### JOSEPH AND MARY BHARRE,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
108, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT is superintended by a thoroughly experienced Milliner and Dressmaker, so we can confidently solicit orders from Ladies, and guarantee the latest fashions, style, and perfect fit.
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT is under the mangment of a first-class Cutter. Gentlemen can rely upon having a correct fit and the latest fashions, and we can always guarantee perfect satisfaction. We solicit a trial order.
MILLINERY DRESSES and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS made to order upon the shortest notice.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up at exceptionally low rates.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully and promptly attended to.
HATS and BONNETS trimmed to any fashion.
Prices moderate. See printed price lists forwarded on application.

### BOLTON AND COMPANY

HAVE now on SALE, in addition to their usual stock, the following :—
Medicine Chests of all kinds,
Abdominal Belts,
India-rubber Hot-water bags,
India-rubber Ice bags,
India-rubber Enemas,
Waterproof Sheeting,
Air Cushions,
Elastic Stocking,
Magneto-Electric Machines,
Champagne Taps,
Clinical Thermometers,
Patent Medicines of all kinds,
Mineral-water of all kinds,
Gazogines,
Perfumery, &c., &c.

Ashworth's machine-made Metallic Comb-Brushes possesses the penetrating power of the ordinary Comb and the elasticity of the Bristle Brush Combined; hence its name Comb-Brush. Price ... Rc. 1-8-0.
Improved Metallic Hair Brushes for Preserving and Preventing the Hair turning Grey ... Rs. 2-8. & Rs. 3.
Patent Magnetozone Comb, every Tooth a perfect magnet ... Rs. 2

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

## NOTICES.

### SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

| | | | |
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| Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg. | | | |
| Do. | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| ½ lb. tins | F | in cases of 25 lbs. | per doz bl. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| lb. tins | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | A W/1 American | do. | do. |
| Do. | U S Rifle | do. | do. |
| Do. | No. 6 Cannister | do. | per case. |

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

### EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled :—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for Afteroon use.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 444.

### THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

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| Calf Elastic Walking Boots<br>Patent Elastic Dress Boots<br>Parade Elastic Boots,<br>Patent or Calf<br>Balmoral Boots<br>Button Boots | Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s. | Finest quality we can produce 35s. |

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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

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| Excellent quality, much approved | 18s. 6d |
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| Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes | 10s. 6d |
| Morocco Oxford House Shoes | 5s. 6d |
| Do. do. with French heels | 7s. 0d |
| Grey Linen Slippers | 3s. 6d |

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
*(Registered.)*
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent post paid, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
*Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.*
Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
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Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869.

V. R.

### DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigesition, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complants, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without an of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a New Principle, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

*Caution.*—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain Solid Particles of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The Only medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from Obsolete Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengallee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Bombay—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. Calcutta—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. Madras—Barrie & Co. Simla—E. Plomer & Co. Lahore—E. Gillon & Co. E. Plomer & Co.

## ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
FOR 14 DAYS ONLY.

TO MAKE ROOM for NEW GOODS, remnants of TWEEDS for suits at great REDUCTION. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Silk Scarfs, Neck-ties, &c., at HALF PRICES. Fancy Colored Linen Drill suits made to order. Cool and comfortable wear for the HOT SEASON, Rs. 12 to Rs. 14. HATS and HELMETS CLEARING OFF at a SACRIFICE.

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### SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

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| Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete ... | Rs. 20 to 25 0 |
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| Lady's and Gent.'s Driving Whips, beautifully balanced, plated and stirling silver Mounts ... | from Rs. 8 to 20 0 |
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### DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
### WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

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Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

## ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
### A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those reco vering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.
ZOEDONE—Norman Kerr, M.D., F.L.S., und er date August 8, 1881, writes :—
"My good opinion of Zoedon e as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."
ZOEDONE—William Foster, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."
ZOEDONE—Syed Mahomed Nabi Ullah, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing Zoedone in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxi cating liquor. Under such circumstances Zoedone is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the *"Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,"* 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

## DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

### DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

### DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangments of the Nervous and Blood Systems.
Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause

THE ACTION OF

### DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver C omplaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice :—
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; if not, it is a forgery, and you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England.
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA :—
Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espeechly, Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

## GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
### Messrs. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.
Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.
FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
"THE" WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,
FOUNDED IN 1815.

Price lists may be obtained on application or post free from :—
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., Old Club House, Rampart-row W. ... Bombay.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., 10, Hare-street ... Calcutta.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., 16, Second Line Beach ... Madras.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., Beau Parc, Upper Mall ... Lahore.

LONDON. { Export offices : 3, New London Street, Mark Lane, E.C.
West End House : Garrick House, Adelphi, W.C.
BORDEAUX, Place du Champ de Mars.

## BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
### MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

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| CALCUTTA | KURRACHEE | LUCKNOW | BENARES |
| BOMBAY | POONAH | CAWNPORE | LAHORE |
| MADRAS | AGRA | DELHI | DARJEELING |

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

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| MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., | Calcutta. |
| G. F. KELLNER & Co., | Calcutta and Branches. |
| GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co. | Calcutta. |
| TREACHER & Co., Limited, | Bombay and Poonah. |
| E. GILLON & Co., | Lahore. |
| MURRAY & Co., | Lucknow and Meerut. |

## NOTICES.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD will be given to any one who will give information as shall lead to the recovery of Rs. 12,100 in Notes numbered as under, stolen on 10th January, 1882, by Bhyrubpersaud Bunniah, Chaprassee. If the whole is not recovered, 10 per cent. on the value of such portion recovered will be paid as reward.
Nos. 59332, 76157, 67190, and 73396 per Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 0/71 80042, and 77650 per Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 0/97 35917, 07/69, 0/96 51361, 0/97 33361, 0/96 99681, 20148, 51718, 75816, 0/97 33023, 0/96 98465, 44617, 0/97 03689, 09329, 0/96 08232, 28546, and 0/69 58370 per Rs. 100 each.
Also 200 Notes per Rs. 20 each.
Also 150 Notes per Rs. 10 each.
BURN & Co.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 14.)
BAY OF BENGAL.—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS.
BUOYS MARKING WRECKS IN HARBOUR.

THE Port Officer, Madras, has notified that a green buoy has been moored in position inside the harbour, to mark the sunken wrecks of the late Steam Hopper Barges *Salisbury* and *Hobart.* The buoy is laid about 80 feet to the eastward of the wrecks, in 29 feet (low water), and bears N. E. by E. ½ E. from the northern T end of the pier, and S. E. ¼ E. from the Harbour Works Office.
Two small green buoys, with green flags, are laid immediately over the wrecks in 23 feet of water.
By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 6th April, 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Chart No. 71c.
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 105 and 1257*a.*
If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 15.)
HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
BOMBAY HARBOUR.
CHANGES IN BUOYAGE.

THE Port Officer, Bombay, has notified that on the 1st May 1882, several changes will be made in the buoyage of the harbour, and that in future the following system will be adopted,—approximating, as near as practicable, to the system sanctioned by the Government of India, and published in this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 2, dated 13th January 1882 :—
1. Buoys with poles and triangles will mark the North end of shoals, &c.
2. Buoys with poles and globes will mark the South end of shoals, &c.
3. All Black buoys to be left on the starboard hand when entering the port.
4. All Red buoys carrying globes or triangles to be left on port hand when entering.
5. Buoys coloured both Red and Black, with poles and triangles, can be passed on either port or starboard hand, and to the North.
6. Buoys coloured both Red and Black, with poles and globes, can be passed on either port or starboard hand, and to the South.
7. Red nun buoys will mark isolated rocks.
8. Mooring buoys will be coloured White.
9. Wreck buoys will be coloured Green.
10. The Quarantine Anchorage Buoy will be coloured Yellow, and will carry a black flag.
11. The Flagstaff Shoal buoy will remain of the same description and colour as at present.
Note.—The buoy marking the Sunk Rock Shoal will now be removed.
By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 11th April 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 2621, 737, and 2736.
Indian Marine Survey Chart No. 1257*a.*
If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 16.)
CEYLON—EAST COAST.
BATTICALOA.
BUOY MARKING "SURVEYOR'S ROCK."

THE Master Attendant, Colombo, has notified that from the 15th March to the 31st October of each year, a buoy, painted *red,* will be placed 50 yards N. E. by N. of "Surveyor's rock," in Batticaloa roadstead.
From the position of the buoy, Surveyor's rock and Khandalla rock will be in line with the white obelisk on shore.
By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 13th April, 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 2031 and 828.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 1256 and 15*b.*
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.
If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.
By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Marine Department.

### THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
February 15, 1882.

## HOTELS.

### ENGLISH HOTEL.
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.
PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

### ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS, and Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it specially agre able during the hot SEASON.
Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
Cash with Order.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
Sub-Agent for Bombay.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

| CHAMPAGNE. | Per doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche. | Rs. 30 0 | Rs. 33 0 |
| Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche | „ 35 0 | .. |
| Jules Camuset's Champagne | „ 40 0 | ... |
| MOSELLE. | | |
| Grauneberger (still) | Rs. 19 0 | |
| Josephshoefer (do.) | „ 24 0 | |
| Sparkling Moselle | „ 32 0 | |
| STILL HOCKS, From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayen | | |
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 16 0 | Rs. .. |
| Deidesheimer | „ 17 0 | „ 20 0 |
| Geisenheimer | „ 18 0 | „ 21 0 |
| Steinwein | „ 20 0 | .. |
| Liebfraumilch | „ 22 0 | „ 25 0 |
| Hochheimer | „ 26 0 | „ 29 0 |
| Rudesheimer | „ 26 0 | „ 29 0 |
| Marcobrunner | .. | „ 33 |
| Queen Victoria Berg | „ 36 0 | .. |
| FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille Macau Medoc. | | |
| Sauternes | Rs. 17 0 | |
| Latour blanche | „ 30 0 | |
| CLARETS. From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux. | | |
| Chateau de Frands | Rs. 14 0 | Rs. 16 0 |
| Les Canons | „ 17 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Chateau Leoville | „ 20 0 | .. |
| Chateau Lafitte | „ 24 0 | .. |
| From A. Dupille, Macau, Medoc. | | |
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 13 0 | |
| Cru de Barreyre | „ 16 0 | |
| Chateau La Begorce | „ 22 0 | |
| Leoville St. Julien | „ 26 0 | |
| BURGUNDY. | | |
| Volnay | Rs. 19 0 | |
| Chambertin | „ 26 0 | |
| BRANDY. | | |
| G. Ronard & Co.'s Cognac | Rs. 22 0 | |
| Fromy & Rogee's do. | „ 24 0 | |
| Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc. | „ 26 0 | |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars | „ 30 0 | |
| Fromy & Rogee's *** stars | „ 32 0 | |
| Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old) | „ 34 0 | |
| Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old) | „ 34 0 | |
| BEER. | | Per 1 doz pints. |
| IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE.. | Rs. 5 0 | Rs. .. |
| EXPORT STOUT | „ 5 8 | „ 3 6 |
| SUNDRIES | | Per 2 doz pints. |
| Fine Pale Sherry | Rs. 18 0 | .. |
| Italian Vermouth | „ 18 0 | .. |
| Whisky (fine Highland) | „ 24 0 | .. |
| Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants | „ 24 0 | Rs. 27 0 |
| Absinthe | „ 30 0 | .. |
| Assorted Liqueurs | „ 32 0 | |
| Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur) | „ 25 0 | .. |
| Do. do. (finest) | „ 30 0 | .. |
| Salicylic Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.) | „ 15 0 | .. |
| Real Italian Olive Oil | „ 9 0 | .. |
| Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.) | „ 5 0 | to 6 0 |

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1882.

## NOTICES.

### SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

### P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.
ROBERT SCOTT & CO
Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 3, 1882.

## INSURANCES.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

### THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| ANNUAL INCOME | £1,069,592 |
| FIRE RESERVE | £1,500,000 |
| LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE | £3,174,302 |
| TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS | £6,499,008 |

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1882 ... £300,680
„ 1880 ... £833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | £1,192,476 7 11 | 1875 | £3,258,437 10 9 |
| 1870 | £1,921,012 3 5 | 1880 | £4,528,542 11 9 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL | „ 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 8,000,000 |
| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY | „ 5,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | „ 3,750,000 |
| MARINE INSURANCE. | |
| The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 3,000,000 |

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

### ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
*Not granted by any other Company whatever* :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
996 Proposals for ... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premium ... | Rs. a. p. 21 5 4 | Rs. a. p. 24 8 8 | Rs. a. p. 28 10 0 | Rs. a. p. 33 14 8 |

*Lowe Safe Rates than any other Office.*
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"The 'Oriental,' by its careful and equitable management, is rapidly gaining the confidence of the native community."
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Head Office, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
Or any of the Agents in India.

## NOTICES.

### DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
Juggunath Sunkersetts house, Gowalia Tank Road

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.
Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.
Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

### ROSALINE.

A LOTION for the relief of Prickly-Heat. If the skin is sponged for a few minutes with the Rosaline, relief is invariably obtained. It contains nothing which can be injurious to the skin, and does not act as an astringent. On Infants especially its soothing effects are remarkable.
Per bottle Re. 1.
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

### SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A COMBINATION of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive perfumes.
It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for Toilet and Nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be FREE FROM ARSENIC or other injurious matter.
Sold in tins at annas 10 each.
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

### PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABL PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMAT[ISM]
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazars.
General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

## BENGAL.

A MYSTERY.—A rather singular incident took place in Huzooree Mull Tank-lane last week. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, Jorman, a fireman on the Eastern Bengal Railway, was discovered lying on his back in front of his doorway, having both his jaws broken, and severe cuts on his head. He was perfectly unconscious, and was immediately taken to the Campbell Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He is not sufficiently recovered to narrate the circumstances in connection with the mishap.—*Statesman.*

PITY THE PLUCKED.—Will the High Court or the Bengal Government pay no heed to the petition of the poor plucked candidates for the junior pleadership examination? The New Rules have been introduced without giving them a single chance for coming in under the old rules. This is the only instance in which such a summary step has been taken by introducing a new order of things. They have petitioned both the High Court and the Bengal Government, but both seem to be deaf. Surely Sir Richard Garth, as the Minister of Justice, will not refuse to do justice to these poor youths by looking into their petition and redressing their grievance.—*Hindu Patriot.*

BABOO ENGLISH.—The subjoined is a genuine production; it may amuse some of our readers:—Well-wishing Sir,—With due respect I beg to lay these few lines, trusting they will meet with your kind and generous consideration. Sir, I am serving you from a long since with my utmost trying and promptness, but my salary is insufficient to maintain my distressed family properly, so I pray for a little increase which is absolutely needful for me. I hope your bowels of compassion would be moved on my distressed constitution, so that ere long I may be allowed for a little increase, for which act of kindness I shall remain ever grateful. Now, dear Sir, I tender you my apology for giving you trouble, but I hope the extreme urgency and importance will be my excuse.—Your, &c., GEORGY."—*Indian Daily News.*

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOWCAR.—Definite rules were laid down last year in the State of Shahpoora in Rajpootana, to regulate dealings between money-lenders and cultivators, owing to the increasing number of complaints made on both sides. According to the new arrangement no money-lender can refuse to support his client, unless the latter refuses to make over to him all the produce of his land, or, second, fails to cultivate his land properly; no cultivator can seek a new money-lender unless the one he has employed refuses, first, to allow him sufficient to support himself and family, and to purchase seed, manure, and husbandry implements, or, second, to advance him funds which he is in a position to repay. Save in these instances, the new money-lender will be held responible for the entire debt due to the former. All new accounts will be registered in the local tehsil. These rules, apparently so binding on both sides, have given satisfaction.—*Indian Daily News.*

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.—The following is the result of the contest for the handsome Gold Medal presented by the Blackheath Golf Club, and for a Silver Cup presented by a member of the Club. Mr. Fyfe proved to be the winner of the Medal, and Mr. Wilkie of the Cup.

| | Gross Score on 18 holes. | Allowance. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Fyfe | 119 | 20 | 99 } tie. |
| Mr. Wilkie | 123 | 24 | 99 |
| Mr. Cornwall | 108 | 8 | 100 |
| Mr. Bain | 113 | 12 | 101 |
| Mr. Garbett | 121 | 20 | 101 |
| Mr. Cheetham | ... | | 103 |
| Mr. Robinson | 113 | 9 | 104 |
| Mr. Oliver | 111 | 7 | 104 |
| Mr. Stevenson | 114 | 10 | 104 |
| Mr. Begg | 113 | 8 | 105 |
| Mr. F. Mitchell | 111 | 6 | 105 |
| Mr. Saunders | 117 | 12 | 105 |
| Mr. H. Mitchell | 110 | 4 | 106 |
| Mr. Paterson | 116 | 9 | 107 |
| Mr. Campbell | 123 | 11 | 109 |
| Mr. Murray | 115 | 6 | 109 |

Messrs. Bell-Irving, Lemon, Morriss, Ormiston, and Pickford did not complete their rounds.

Playing off the tie.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Fyfe | 117 | 20 | 97 |
| Mr. Wilkie | 131 | 24 | 107 |

On Saturday evening the Club held their annual dinner at the Hotel de Paris. About forty members were present, the Captain of the Club occupying the chair. The entertainment was one of the most successful of the many pleasant gatherings of this popular Club. The party broke up at half-past eleven.—*Englishman.*

THE TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, most of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners and a few other gentlemen met at the Circular Road Tramway Co.'s depot, by special invitation, to take a trip down the Chauringhi line as far as Dhurrumtollah, with a view of testing for themselves whether a steam tramway engine could in any way be considered to imperil public safety if allowed to run. Shortly after 7 the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by Mr. Barnes, Private Secretary, and Captain Sechalch, A. D. C., arrived and was at once conducted to the first car. The Maharaja of Hatwa was also present and went as far as Dhurrumtollah with the party. The train consisted of one engine and two cars. Although yet early in the morning, there was a fair quantity of traffic down Chauringhi, and with the single exception of one horse attached to a post office van, not an animal can be said to have even looked at the engine. In the case of the post office horse, it so happened that it was abreast the engine just as it was starting for the journey; a little steam escaped and frightened the animal. Of course it would be premature to say that because no horse were at all moved by the sight of the engine and its attendant cars, therefore no objection to the scheme could be raised. Still the results, as shown on this trip, tend that way. The engine was pulled up at one time in a few yards to illustrate its wonderful handiness. The party left the engine-driven cars at Dhurrumtollah, and proceeded in the ordinary horse cars to Beanon Square, returning thence to Dalhousie Square, where the Lieutenant-Governor left and drove off to Belvedere.—*Englishman.*

## MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 16 Native Christrians, 209 Hindoos, and 35 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 267 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 282. The deaths are thus classified:—13 from small-pox, 7 from measles, 74 from fever, 18 from dysentery, 6 from diarrhœa, 3 from cholera, and 146 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552 the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 34·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·9 per 1,000 per annum.

COLONEL HEARN.—This officer, who until lately commanded the 15th Regiment N. I., has, we hear, retired from the service. He left Bangalore, accompanied by Mrs. Hearn, last Saturday evening for Bombay, where he will embark for England. The departure of this popular officer was greatly felt, as was shown by the large number of his friends, who were on the platform to wish him and Mrs. Hearn good-bye. And we may add that the gallant Colonel's departure was keenly felt by the Native Officers and men of his Regiment, who so loved and respected him. Colonel Hearn shook hands with all the Native Officers present at his departure.—*Bangalore Daily Post.*

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FOR MADRAS.—There is a gentle flutter of excitement, caused by the whisper that we are to have our roads and public halls lighted by electricity. It sounds too good to be true, yet the whispers are undeniably gaining ground. At present our roads—streets we have none—cannot be said to be lit at all. At long intervals a sickly glare at a height of about eight or ten feet from the ground invites the attention of the passer by who is in search of the road. On minute and careful investigation this will generally turn out to be intended for a light. A rusty and battered lamp-post in its vicinity lends itself to this conclusion. It must be conceded that any attempt to aid our jehus to see their way home is a move in the right direction. In time no doubt every household will be supplied with a box containing a store of electricity sufficient for a fortnight or a month. At first it will be novelty; but after a few our servants or friends are killed by an incautious touch of the wire, the novelty will wear off, and we shall move in search of some fresh excitement.—*Pioneer's* Madras Correspondent.

GOLF IN MADRAS.—A medal presented by Colonel Perreau was played for on the 27th, 28th, 29th April and the 1st May. The conditions of the competition were that only iron clubs were to be used. Mr. J. L. Walker came in an easy winner with a nett score of 134 strokes to the 27 holes. Mr. W. Walker secured the first, Col. Guthrie the second, and Mr. W. M. Gerrard the third prize. The scores on the whole were very good, and the turn out of players one of the largest on record. Three gentlemen elected to withdraw from the competition after having started.

| Scores. | Spur-Tank 1 round. | Island 2 rounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. J. L. Walker | 58 – 6 – 52 | 88 – 6 – 82 – 134 |
| Mr. W. Walker | 62 – 0 – 62 | 82 – 0 – 82 – 144 |
| Colonel Guthrie | 62 – 0 – 62 | 83 – 0 – 83 – 145 |
| Mr. W. M. Gerrard | 70 – 8 – 62 | 94 – 1 – 84 – 146 |
| Rev. Stevenson | 56 – 0 – 56 | 91 – 0 – 91 – 147 |
| Mr. Peebles | 72 – 4 – 68 | 87 – 6 – 81 – 149 |
| Mr. Blackhall | 76 – 11 – 65 | 99 – 14 – 85 – 150 |
| Mr. Firth | 67 – 11 – 56 | 108 – 14 – 94 – 150 |
| Colonel Hunt | 80 – 11 – 69 | 96 – 14 – 82 – 151 |
| Reverend Sell | 70 – 8 – 62 | 101 – 10 – 91 – 153 |
| Mr. Webster | 70 – 6 – 64 | 98 – 6 – 92 – 156 |
| Mr. Bowden | 77 – 8 – 69 | 90 – 10 – 88 – 157 |
| Colonel Smith | 74 – 4 – 70 | 95 – 6 – 89 – 159 |
| Mr. Bowden (L. A.) | 82 – 11 – 71 | 112 – 14 – 98 – 169 |

—*Mail.*

THE EURASIAN SETTLEMENT IN [illegible].—Having found a local habitation for their settlements, the Committee of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association have begun to fix upon appropriate names for different portions of their Agricultural Colony; and we are informed that they have got far enough through the christening ceremony to distinguish three of the plots by the familiar,—if not historical—names of "Glen Gordon," "White field," and "Sausmond." The local president of the Association, Mr. Standish Lee, gives the *raison d'être* of the selection thus:—The first plot has been called "Glen Gordon" in order (in gratitude) to perpetuate the name of Sir James Gordon, who was so kind, in backing up the lottery scheme in connection with the Association, and obtaining for it the sanction of the Government of India. This plot is situated about eight miles from Bangalore, on the Magadi Road, and is one of the most picturesque district in the province of Mysore. This site is well suited for the rearing of sheep, goats, &c., for bee-culture and pisciculture and for orange and vine plantation. The second plot has been called "White-field" to commemorate the doings and name of Mr. D. S. White, of Madras, the President of the Association." The third plot has been called "Saumond," after Mr. Sausman, Acting Civil Surgeon, Mysore, to perpetuate his name for excellent services rendered to the Association ever since its origin.—*Daily Post.*

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.—Yesterday (Tuesday) morning, Mr. Eardley Norton held an inquest at the Perambore Railway Station, upon the body of Frances Brito, the wife of Mr. Lewis Brito, a retired merchant living in Armenian Street, Black Town. Mr. Brito stated that last Monday evening he went with his wife and children to the Perambore Railway Station, *en route* to Bangalore. He left deceased in his carriage while he went to purchase the tickets. At six o'clock he went and asked her to come to the platform and she accompanied him. She and her two children walked about the platform. The Royapooram train was standing in the station at the time. The deceased was then at the far end of the platform. Witness suddenly heard a noice behind him, and, on running back, he saw his wife lying under the wheels of the train, calling out for water. She was picked up immediately. In July, 1880, the deceased suffered from hysteria and for some little time she continually remarked that her friends were trying to injure and ridicule her. In witness' opinion these remarks were due to mental aberration. Nothing further happened till last March, when similar symptoms were observed, and she found fault with everything done in the house, got very angry with the servants, kept herself to her room, and would neither receive nor pay visits. She never threatened violence to herself or to anyone else. The deceased had been married to witness for nearly eleven years. Her father was insane. The deceased was always temperate. The evidence of the engine driver was to the effect that the Station Master ordered the driver to take his train to the "lay bye" and as the train started the deceased took up her child and jumped on to the cow-catcher. The engine was immediately stopped, but the deceased slipped off the cow-catcher the leading engine-wheel passing over one leg. The whole of the deceased's body was between the rails, except the leg which had been run over. As soon as the driver stopped, the child got up unhurt. After the occurrence, the deceased was conveyed to the platform placed on a couch, when she said, "all who are around me listen to me: I have done what I have done, may God forgive me." The deceased died at 7-55. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused from injuries received by casting herself under the wheels of a railway engine in motion, whilst in a state of temporary insanity.—*Madras Mail.*

### ASSAULT ON A JAIL WARDER.

ON the 2nd inst., at the Madras Criminal Sessions, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan, James Gullivan, a Private of the 2-16th Regiment, and William Smith, a Private of the 43rd Foot, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with the offences of attempting to commit murder and voluntarily causing hurt with a deadly weapon. The second prisoner also pleaded not guilty to the charge of aiding and abetting the first prisoner in the commission of the said offences.

Thomas Folan stated that he was a warder of the European Jail in Ootacamund. On the 11th April he was on duty in No. 1 yard. He knew the prisoners. Mr. Green, another warder told witness to take charge of his ward, No. 2, as he was going out on some other business. He took charge of both wards. He stood at the shed of No. 2 ward. Prisoner Gullivan then got up from his stall, where he was breaking stones, and marched up to the shed, were he (witness) was standing. The prisoner then raised his hand and struck him a blow on his forehead, and he fell down insensible. He did not notice the hammer in the prisoner's hand when he approached. The mark on his forehead was the result of the blow. Witness had no occasion to speak to prisoner. He never reported him at any time, as he had no occasion to do so; he reported the prisoner Smith on two occasions for misconduct. The last occasion was six weeks ago; witness was in hospital up to Saturday last.

Alfred Kelman stated that he was an inmate of the Ootacamund European Jail, and knew the prisoners. Warder Folan came up to the stone-breaking shed and he saw him fall. He did not know what caused him to fall. The first prisoner was near him when he fell. He was standing over Folan after he had fallen. He had a stone-breaking hammer in his hand. Witness saw the prisoner kick Folan more than once. He kicked him above the ribs. Warder Folan was lying on the ground at this time. Witness went up to the warder's assistance, when the first prisoner caught him by the hand and knocked him down. Pointing the hammer to him, he said, that he would be stone dead if he communicated anything that had transpired. Prisoner then shoved witness into his stall. Witness saw the second prisoner there. He did not see him do anything, neither did he hear him say anything.

John Henry stated that he was a prisoner in the European Jail at Ootacamund. He belonged to the 43rd Regiment. He saw the first prisoner go down the stone shed with a hammer in his hand. He then saw Warder Folan lying on the floor—bleeding. Gullivan was standing over the warder with a hammer in his hand. He also saw Gullivan kick him about the ribs. The second prisoner Smith was also kicking the warder when he was down. Witness went down and stopped them from kicking. The prisoners then went into the shed.

James Brady, another prisoner from the Ootacamund jail, said he was a Private of the 43rd Regiment. He remembered the 10th April last. Had a conversation with the prisoner on the evening of that day. He was asked by first prisoner to take part in a row. He said he could not.

James Smith, the next witness called, said he heard the first prisoner say "A warder was killed before, and plenty of tobacco and cheroots came over the wall then." Cross-examined: He said he would not kill any body, and the first prisoner then said that he intended killing five warders. Fitzgerald, a prisoner, Private of the 44th, heard a cry of "For God's sake come out, Folan is being killed." He then ran up, and took Folan to Hospital. He saw none of the prisoners near Folan.

Thomas Cooper, another prisoner, saw the second prisoner kicking Folan on the chest, when prostrate. He called out, when witness Fitzgerald and some one else came up. The first prisoner cross-examined this witness at some length, and witness said that he was undergoing imprisonment for having caused the death of a woman at Allahabad. He said he was a respectable man, and did not wish his name to appear in connection with this case.

Mr. Roberts, the Jail Apothecary, was next examined. He spoke to have to having examined warder Folan. He was suffering from a jagged wound on his forehead. The wound was likely to have been caused by the hammer before the Court. A blow from the hammer with force would fracture the skull. The wound might have been caused by Folan falling on a stone. Folan was in Hospital for four days.

A few other witnesses were examined, and His Lordship then summed up the case to the jury who returned a verdict of voluntarily causing hurt.

His Lordship said that the evidence was very clear, and that the prisoners had acted in a cowardly manner.

He sentenced them to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence to take effect upon the expiration of their present term of imprisonment.

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SANITATION AT LAHORE.—We call attention to the sanitation of a section of the bazaar which has long been overlooked. The drainage of a large part of the Sudder bazaar runs along the sides of the street towards the old Mooltan road. At the Kapurthala house corner near the Anarkali thanna the bazaar is crossed by the mall at right angles. Underneath this crossing the sewage is conducted by a siphon arrangement, and thence it runs down the open drain to Mr. Lyall's corner, beyond which there are few houses to be affected. The nuisance exists between the siphon corner and Mr. Lyall's. It will be perceived that in this section the sewage must have acquired its worst properties from having the accumulated and concentrated filth of the whole bazaar which it has drained—accumulated, from having arrived at the limit of inhabited bazaar houses; and concentrated, from the stoppage at the siphon. It would seem necessary, therefore, to have some ready means of daily clearing out this last section of the drain, either by flushing it with the waste water from the water pipes, which also terminate near this point, or by having a sharp descending gradient to cause a clear rush to the outlet. Instead of such contrivances it will scarcely be believed what is the custom. In the evening the road must be watered for the convenience of the many vehicles which traverse it. Municipal bheesties are employed to do this, and we suppose they are instructed to fill their mussucks either at the standposts or at the well at the corner. But to save trouble they dam up the drain with bricks and mud at Mr. Lyall's corner during the day, so that by evening there is a goodly collection of fluid filth standing in this section from end to end. Towards evening they fling out this filth on the road to "water" it! The stench is unbearable just at the time when people drive out in the evening. Those crossing by the mall have only to endure it for two seconds, but those who are obliged to drive up the section of the bazaar must use their pocket-handkerchief. It really is outrageous that, after all the trouble the authorities take to drain the bazaar and city, their efforts should be stultified by the stuff they want to get rid of being flung back upon the place where it can do most harm. Although the bheesties do their best to fling out all the filth, there is still a considerable solid sediment left, which at intervals must be cleared out. It is not taken away, it is simply pitched out on the sides of the road in blue festering masses, to be dried in the sun till again washed into the dammed up drain by the first showers.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

## MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

THE Coercion Act was passed to repress outrages, and the Land Act was passed to remedy the grievances from which a state of things had arisen which led to outrages. But Ireland's grievances are not redressed, and outrages, far from being repressed, are rampant. The reason is that the Coercion Act went too far, and the Land Act not far enough.

Mr. Forster, when he pleaded for the Coercion Act, stated that its provisions would only be enforced against the actual perpetrators of outrages, but not against either Boycotters or the leaders of the Land League. These perpetrators were, he said, known to him; but, having obtained the Act, he has not only sought to put down Boycotting, but to imprison the Land Leaguers, and thus to crush out the Land League.

What has been the result? By treating Boycotters, Land Leaguers, and murderers as though they were equally culpable, they are one and all regarded by the Irish engaged in warfare against English rule. Few, it is true, would commit a murder, but few also would aid the police to bring home the crime to its perpetrators.

Now, surely it would be possible to draw a distinction. But this can only be done by retracing our steps. No one would object to a law of the most stringent character being passed, aimed at the protection of life and property from actual direct attack. The Land-Leaguers should at once be let out of prison, and some machinery ought to be devised to bring each person concerned—or supposed to be concerned—in an outrage, before a court of inquiry. To keep a man in prison for above a year, without allowing him to defend—and possibly to justify—himself, is a monstrous abuse of power.

As regards remedy of grievances, an Act ought to be brought in giving to the Irish full power to settle their own local affairs. Until such an Act has become law, it is vain to hope for any real improvement in the condition of Ireland. Law is now inoperative, because it is regarded as a badge of servitude to England. Let the Irish make their own laws, and they would take very good care to enforce them. This view of the situation is gaining ground every day; but no Government likes to admit that it has been in the wrong. When the Coercion Act and the Land Act were brought in, a few Radicals protested against the principles on which this mode of settling the Irish question were based. They were not listened to. With the aid of the Conservatives, the measures were passed, and yet the condition of Ireland has not improved.

So far as it goes, nothing is to be said against the Land Act. It is putting an end to the organised tyranny which forced the occupiers of the soil to pay its so-called proprietors crushing rents. It did not deal, however, with the arrears, and it still left the Irish with the genuine grievance—that we, not they, were making laws for them in local matters.

It is clear that something has to be done. The alternatives are, either to govern Ireland openly by the sword, with the aid of an army of occupation, Anglo-Irish landlords, police constables, and magistrates who, like Major Bond, have been found unfit to be chiefs of police in England, but are thought fitting instruments for a policy of terrorism in Ireland; or to admit that the only laws that an Imperial Parliament can justly make for Ireland are those which are involved in the connection between Great Britain and that island, and that for it to make others is an attempt to replace right by might. Between these two courses—and there is no other—can any Liberal hesitate?

As the organ of the music-halls, and of the London "'Arry's," the *Daily Telegraph* proposes that an Act should be passed, establishing a tribunal to try without a jury all persons advising tenants to resist eviction or to refuse rents, and all persons denouncing the Union; that liberal compensation should be granted to the family of any person murdered, to be levied from the district; that the Ladies' Land League should be dissolved; that the erection of Land League huts should be forbidden; and that any person convicted under the new Act shall be incapable of election to Parliament or of filling any post of honour or emolument. When such proposals are openly advocated by a London journal, is it surprising that the Irish decline to be governed by English public opinion?

The reason why the "no rent" manifesto has been so successful is, that there really are a great number of tenants in Ireland who cannot pay their arrears, and that the landlords are in many instances taking advantage of this to evict. These tenants, of course, make things unpleasant to those who can pay their arrears and their rents, on the principle that a fox without a tail is in favour of a "no-tail movement." The only way to meet this is to put an end to evictions for arrears, and the sponge is the instrument that ought to be used for this purpose. It is absurd to suppose that the Treasury will come to the aid of Irish landlords, because their tenants were unable during two or three exceptionally bad seasons to pay rents which the Land Courts have declared ought never to have been exacted, and which are far above the value of the holdings, even during exceptionally good seasons.—*Truth*, April 13.

## RUSSIA.

THE correspondent of the *Paris* at St. Petersburg, writing on the 6th inst., says that the station-master at Moscow has been arrested, in consequence of the discovery of conspiracies against the life of the Czar in which he is supposed to be implicated. The inspector of the line has informed the authorities that should the Emperor on the occasion of his coronation proceed to Moscow by railway, the Administration could not answer for his safety. The reports the inspector had received from his agents had induced him to institute an inquiry, which resulted in the discovery that the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow had been mined in eleven different places. The correspondent of the *Paris* says it is affirmed that the Emperor will travel to Moscow by road, surrounded by his guard and camping as in time of war. He, however, believes that there is exaggeration in this rumour, as it would be difficult to imagine the Empress and the Court travelling in the same manner.

A PAMPHLET has recently been published, entitled "Löse Blätter" (Fly Sheets), which gives some striking illustrations of the curruption that pervades most departments of the Russian Administration. It adduces a large number of legal and official documents from the archives of the Russian Government in support of its charges, which are of the very gravest character. It will be enough to mention one or two examples as illustrations of the almost incredible state of things which this work reveals:—

In one case a manufactory of arms had to be rebuilt, and the officials entrusted with the undertaking stole 240,000 robles, or about £24,000. In the stores of the commissariat at Tiflis there were 800,000 kilos of spoiled flour that was sealed up by a commission of inquiry as unfit to be used. Notwithstanding this, however, the seals were broken and bread was made of the stuff for the troops—to their injury, but to the profit of some officials. In the same way, it is proved that the commissariat brought damaged preserved meat for which they charged twenty kopecks a pound when good fresh meat might have been had at six kopecks. In the garrison of Osurgeti symptoms appeared of cases of cholera which were examined into by the surgeon of the district, with the result of showing that the malady was traceable to the damaged flour remaining over from the time of the war and thus corruptly served out to the troops. It is openly declared that a certain colonel pocketed the money equivalent of this noxious food. In the marine commissariat matters are said to be even worse. More than one case is alleged where the money for building ships was actually spent, or at least appropriated, before the building of the ships for which it was intended had been begun.

The *Paris* announces that the Russian police have been informed that eighteen political exiles—sixteen men and two women—have succeeded in making their escape from Kara, in North Siberia. Among the escaped are said to be Adrien Mikailoff, condemned to hard labour as accused, but not convicted, of having been an accomplice in the assassination of General Mezentsoff; and Berdnikoff, condemned to the mines for having, disguised as an officer of gendarmerie, aided in the escape of political prisoners from the Kyeff Prison.

## SUPPOSED MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN ON A FRENCH RAILWAY.

A MYSTERIOUS tragedy is reported to have been committed on the Great Northern Railway of France, between Boulogne and Calais. M. Perlet, head of the police bureau of the latter town, states that on March 30, at about 9.45 in the morning, he received a despatch from the *chef du gare* at Frethun, informing him that the body of a young man had been found upon the railway between Frethun and Coffiéro. Upon reaching the spot where the body had been discovered he saw that the two feet of the deceased had been crushed, and the legs had been badly cut below the knee. Those wound had evidently been inflicted by passing trains, but there were also wounds upon the head which could not have been caused in that manner. Round and about where the body was lying there were splashes of blood upon the ballast and also upon the sides of the metals. Near at hand there was lying a felt hat broken at the top and besmirched with blood. The dead man was dressed in a bluish-coloured coat, with trousers of the same tint, his vest being opened at the front and double-breasted. All his clothes were new. He wore beneath a white shirt a new flannel under-vest, upon the border of which was written in ink, "W. J. Willoughby." He had on also a white collar with a black silk necktie. His boots were leather, with elastic spring side. In his pocket were found three third-class coupons, all numbered "1,064," Paris to Calais, Calais to Dover, and Dover to London. He had also in his pocket a blue pocket-handkerchief marked "W. J. Willoughby," with a pipe and tobacco pouch, and two francs, but no other money or jewellery. The young man was about twenty or twenty-one years of age, rather short, but well made and strong, his hair of a light reddish colour, his hands and feet small.

The medical evidence does not show whether the young man met his death by violence or otherwise, but the guard of the train states that he perfectly recollects the young fellow, who had travelled from Paris with two other men, apparently also Englishmen. They had all third-class tickets, and were seen together in the same compartment at Boulogne. At that time they were all laughing and talking together. The two companions of the youny man were elderly persons, one being about forty-five or fifty, tall, and strong looking, his hair turning grey, and he was wearing a grey beard which reached to the middle of his chest. He was well dressed, and wore a tall hat. The other man was aged between fifty and fifty-five, middle height, and with a grey moustache. The guard further states that the young man had a considerable sum of money with him, and that at Saint Remy he gave two beggars who were upon the platform a franc each. At that time he was wearing a watch and chain, with a medallion upon it. In the compartment with the three men there were four or five valises and portmanteaus—baggage which apparently had not been registered.

On inquiry at Scotland-yard last evening, it was stated that the authorities had the matter in hand, but beyond that assurance no information could be obtained.—*Daily Telegraph*, April 13.

No fresh light has yet been thrown on the mysterious death of a young Englishman on the Great Northern of France Railway, between Boulogne and Calais. Acting upon some hint which had reached Scotland-yard, and which could hardly be considered a clue, the police yesterday telegraphed to Scarborough, but quickly received an answer which accounted for the Mr. Willoughby supposed to be missing from that town, and disconnected him entirely from the deceased, whose clothes and linen bore, "W. J. Willoughby," very plainly and carefully written. As only a day has passed since an extended publicity was given, by means of the English newspapers, to the statement of facts, it may be that some actual clue to the identity of the unfortunate young Englishman and to the character of his supposed companions will soon be forthcoming. It was early on the morning of March 30, the time being 5.30 a.m., and not 9.45, as previously reported, when Charles Lenoir, the night guard on the line near Frethun, was told by signal from the engineer of a passing train that something was lying on the line. Lenoir and a fellow-servant of the railway, named Viat, found the body, and dragged it to a bench on the side of the line, when Viat ran off to tell the stationmaster, while Lenoir remained by the deceased. M. Perlet, head of the Calais police, was summoned to the spot, when, after examining the ground, and taking the opinion of M. Dehaux, Doctor of Medicine, regarding the condition of the body, a conclusion was arrived at that death had been caused by a fall from the compartment, and that subsequent mutilations were the result of two trains having passed over the legs and feet. These were crushed to a jelly; or, in the too significant phrase of the French surgeon, "en marmalade." There was no disorder of the clothes, nor anything denoting a struggle. It was remarked that all the habiliments on the body were new, of good texture, and well shaped. This was the case even to the under-vest, beneath a shirt which is described by the *juge de paix*, with some particular emphases, as of fine quality and the purest whiteness. There was an indentation on the ground some twenty feet to the rear of where the body was found lying, and this, taken with other appearances, indicated that after falling it had been partly dragged and had partly bounded to its final position. The young man must have been wearing his hat when he first struck the ground headlong. Adhering to the felt was a stone from the ballast of the line. Such wounds as were on the head were compatible with the hypothesis that all the injuries were caused after the body had left the carriage, as there was a remarkable absence of cuts and scratches beyond the crushing effects of the fall. The young man, though of somewhat low stature, had a strong, well-knit frame, with small hands and feet. His forehead was high, with short curly hair and he wore a light beard. All that was found on the body may be briefly enumerated, the property consisting of a blue pocket-handkerchief, a pipe and tobacco-pouch, two francs, and three third class coupons, all bearing the same number, and, in fact, being of one single issue, for the remaining stages of a journey which had lasted from Pairs, at all events, if not from some point beyond. The reason given by the *juge de paix* for repelling the idea of crime is founded on the medical evidence, which seems to negative any supposition that a struggle had preceded the fall from the train. But, on the other hand, the story told by the controller of the train, Theophile Georget, points to a very different conclusion.

Our Plymouth correspondent says: The name and description of the gentleman supposed to have been murdered on a French railway corresponds exactly with J. W. Willoughby, second son of Mr. James Willoughby, engineer. The deceased was an assistant paymaster of the navy, on board her Majesty's ship Jumna, and having been recently promoted, he was on his way home to qualify himself. A remittance of a considerable sum was made to him at Malta, but his friends were not aware that he had left the ship until seeing the account of his death.—*Telegraph*, April 14.

The *Daily News* of April 14th states:—Our Plymouth correspondent telegraphs: "The father and friends of Mr. William James Willoughby, assistant paymaster in the British Navy, who reside in Plymouth, are of opinion that the young Englishman whose dead body was found on the Great Northern Railway of France, between Calais and Boulogne, is that of their relative, who left England in her Majesty's troopship Tamar. Mr. Willoughby entered the navy in 1876, and was promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in December last. The published descriptions given agree in every particular with his dress and general appearence, and this more especially applies to the clothes which the deceased is said to have had on. Mr. Willoughby having recently purchased a suit exactly answering to the description given. With regard to the money which the deceased had in his possession when last seen by the guard of the train, it is known that he had previously cashed a cheque for a large sum, and there appears no reason whatever to doubt that the deceased is son of Mr. Willoughby, a member of a large firm of ironfounders in Plymouth. The father has seen a telegram stating that the inhabitants of Croydon considered the description given to be identical with that of a clerk who left that town about three years ago; but this in no way shakes Mr. Willoughby's belief that the deceased is his son. He has tlegraphed to the chief of police at Calais on the subject, but has received an unsatisfactory reply, which simply refers him elsewhere. The family knew nothing whatever of the sad occurrence until seeing the report in the local papers to-day, and it has caused a great shock to them. They have communicated with the Scotland-yard authorities and contemplate applying to the Foreign Office for the exhumation of the body for the purpose of identification, in order that it might be interred at Plymouth. A strong opinion is expressed as to the length of time that has been allowed to elapse between the discovery of the body and its being made known to the police."

## PARIS FASHIONS.

IT is curious to trace the effect of English æstheticism on Parisian fashions. In a far-off collateral way, the movement took its rise in France. A small group of literary men and poets of those calling themselves "Parnassians" adopted a hyper-refinement in everything connected with dress and decoration, suiting the one to the mood or business of the moment, and making the other a vehicle for interesting thought and reminiscence. An Indian or Japanese dressing-gown would be assumed when treating of oriental subjects; a certain order of poetic reverie was put on as if evoked by the powerful scent of sweet flowers. I knew a man whose wife was bidden to be brune or blonde according to the ruling passion of the hour; another, having tarried some time in a southern town, when obliged to return home, had the railings of the balcony whereon he had dreamed away so many delicious hours torn from their moorings, and transformed into a couch that the dreams might continue to visit him, and the memory of an Italian sky hover over his slumbers. A third found poetic inspiration run more clearly while rocking in a hammock slung some thirty or forty feet from *terra firma*. Their opinions on dress and its vocation in the world found an echo in a journal of fashion that sorely puzzled the uninitiated, and had but a very brief term of existence indeed. All this happened before the Franco-German war, which naturally put an end to such vagaries, and the slight wave of æstheticism that flows through the Parisian fashions of to-day takes its rise in the strong current that has been agitating the English world of late. Like most exaggerated social movements, it has its beneficial as well as its ridiculous side. Naturalism did a great deal for art, breaking up old prejudices and banishing the conventional romantic. And its usefulness need not be ignored because Manet's pictures excite our laughter, and we do not look for the highest manifestations of art among the works of the Impressionists. The best things that have been evolved out of the movement with respect to fashion are individuality and stability. It is refreshing to find people professing some taste of their own in matters of dress, and not following each other blindly, like so many sheep; and to have leisure allowed us for admiration or criticism before a thing is swept away into limbo. Who is there, old enough to remember, who regrets the time when one bonnet, one gown, one species of mantle, prevailed as the solitary type of fashion; when the town would be flooded for the space of a season wth one colour; when, if some Royal or Imperial lady saw fit to appear rose-crowned on any particular occasion, all the minor feminine individualities wreathed their brows conscientiously with the same flowers; when, if flounces and furbelows were in favour in high places, every aristocratic dame or damoiselle, every bourgeoise wore flounces and furbelows in duty bound. Under this *regime* a mode wore itself out in the space of a few weeks, and the public had grown heartily sick of it before it went. How infinitely better for each woman to do her best to choose what suits her and pleases her fancy, for fashions to come and go gently, for there to be no sharp surprises, no sudden changes, no short-lived furores, no uncomfortable uprooting, no universal fashion at all, but a blending of many styles, an imperceptible gliding from one thing to another, each fresh manifestation being an outcome of the old, improved upon, slightly modified, remodelled, as it were, not turned inside out or topsy-turvy to suit an unhealthy, inartistic hankering after novelty. The new order of things at first was distasteful to men engaged in trades more or less connected with dress. Gradually, however, they discovered that it was on the whole more advantageous to them than the old. Retail dealers found they were left with fewer of those lamentable *rossignols* on their hands (birds only to be made to fly with infinite trouble), and large manufacturers were less liable to lose thousands through unsuccessful ventures than heretofore.

Those whose business it is to record the current fashions are the worst off. For them there is little that is absolute and not open to question, chiefly because the old ideas and the old form of speech prevail. "What is to be worn this season?" "How are the dresses made?" "Which is the fashionable bonnet?"—are so many puzzling interrogations. A thousand different things are to be worn, the dresses are made in a variety of ways, and there are hundred of new bonnets. Out of the pile it is for each to take what pleases her best. Production is various; choice has a broad, wide field; and the pen can only report the one without attempting to counsel the other, except in a general way. As a natural consequence of the wide scope allowed to individual fancy, the *couturiers*, it is difficult to call them by the old-world name of dressmakers, so ill-adapted to the importance of their functions, adopt styles of their own, and it is more than ever easy to class this or that toilet as the work of a particular house. For instance, Pingat this year affects a leaning towards the undecided, greenish-grey and dull yellow tints so dear to æsthetics, and the majority of his customers accept his decrees. Yet, for all that, the Parisian world as a whole does not indulge in an undue proportion of such tame colouring, many of his rivals, and Felix among them, preferring the more positive hues of rich peacock-blue, colder Sevres blue, crimson, bright dark green, and the colour combinations of pompadour and Oriental designs. Materials shot with two colours hold a middle place between them. In the case of two bright colours they neutralise each other, while a dull tint is enlivened by being crossed, with another a little less so, and even a couple of dull shades are not so dreary as one, there being comfort and security in numbers.

Judging from the quantity of shot silk there is to be seen in the shops, and the many shot silk costumes in preparation at the *couturier's* a certain amount of popularity may be predicted for them; but I have as yet seen very few worn. They are essentially a material for daylight, and though the sun has shone brightly enough for the last week, a somewhat cool east wind has made women disinclined to take the bloom off their spring raiment too soon. Tissues at once checked and shot, the checks being of the smallest, almost imperceptible, dimensions, and shot Surahs with woven spots, stripes, and unobtrusive geometric patterns, are much more abundant than plain shot silks. A very similar appearance is produced by excessively small plaids and checks, and by tiny designs wrought or worked on the material, this being silk or cashmere. It is perhaps more frequent to combine such with a plain fabric of some sort than to use it alone, although the latter go no farther than the tunic-scarf, paniers, and *pouf* with which almost all costumes are completed. A flounced skirt and plain bodice of fawn colour and grey plaid may have a pleated scarf and *pouf* of moss-green taffetas; crimson silk shot with blue, be made up with deep blue velvet in alternate kiltings; dull Cyprus-green and coral-pink check, with frillings of the two plain tints; or golden yellow shot with green, be toned down with a double amount of plain moss green Surah satin and cashmere brocaded, or worked in the embroidery machine with small flowerlets. Touches of red, or pink, or pale blue, with the smallest *soupcon* of leaf or calix, are used either for combination in the skirt or for making casaquin bodices with paniers and *poufs* attached. Thus a myrtle green satin casaquin that has scarlet trefoils strewn over it is placed on a pleated cashmere skirt to match; and dark-blue satin brocaded with small strawberries forms the decorative portion of an effective skirt.

Larger patterns are not excluded from the fashionable lists. Here is a brilliant bit of brocade—a blush of pink may on a green hawthorn bough—woven on moss green, made up with plain satin to match and pale pink frillings. This is Louis XV. *pur et simple*. The modern taste for more subtle harmonies is satisfied by the combination of ecru embroidering and low toned glacés. Both unbleached lace and embroidery are suitable to shot silks. The ecru may be any shade, from cream to hemp, it may have a pink or a decided brown tinge. One of the greatest novelties of the season is a skirt of shot silk or ecru cambric, on which are mounted three flounces of Madeira or Saxony work, put on in pleats, or as many plain flounces of Venetian or Ragusa point, executed in ecru thread. A fluted tunic and *pouf*, with pointed bodice, in shot silk, completes the costume. The tunic, however, is not a necessity, and may be replaced by paniers alone. For combination with such skirts the colours chosen are—drab shot with slate, moss-green with fawn, old-gold with bronze, russet with purple. Costumes made entirely of shot silks are trimmed down each side of open paniers, along the lower edge of tunics, on the front of the bodice and sleeves, with ecru embroidery or lace. White lace and white Renaissance point are used for and harmonise better with tints of a more decided description. Dark colours as well as light are so decorated. Deep blue watered silk in combination with embroidered cashmere to match has rows of work on the silk kiltings; a green and white checked tunic worn over a ruched moss-green taffetas skirt, an edging of white Alençon lace; while Pompadour foulards and satines are trimmed still more profusely. Most of the black costumes—and black is worn a good deal just now—are ornamented with Chantilly or Spanish blonde, lace and blonde being sewn at the edge, not on the material like embroidery. Skirts of rich black brocade, cut very short and kilted, are edged with lace, falling over frillings of satin. The front breadths of others are composed of pleated silk flounces, each veiled with lace. Very handsome black silk damask grenadines are provided by the Lyons manufacturers, and for these lace comes in naturally, as the best possible trimming. Bunches of ribbons inserted at the sides of the *pouf* add the necessary dash of colour. Some of the new spring mantles are made in damask grenadine, lined and piped with colour, either crimson or a very pale tint of blue or pink. They may be worn over any sort of silk costume, coloured or black. I have also seen small mantles shaped out of various yellowish green matelasse gauzes, but they can only be worn with costumes to match. Here the æsthetic sunflower comes in, its tone dull yellow, its outline undecided. Blonde lace, of a sage green, old gold of most ancient hue, dull fawn or Cyprus tint, is prepared as a meet decoration for costumes of this uncertain dye, accepted only under protest, and as a pleasant change from brighter things, by light-hearted Parisians of unsophisticated taste.—*Daily Telegraph.*

## ADVERTISING AS A HIGH ART.

THAT advertising has attained in the rank of a "high art" in America is incontrovertibly proved by the following story, which we reproduce, "under all imaginable reserves," from the columns of a New York contemporary. Some time ago it pleased the Emperor of China to despatch a special Embassy to America and Europe, consisting of two-and-twenty mandarins, under the command of his illustrious kinsman, Prince Chang. To this Embassy became introduced a plausible stranger who, in the absence of the chief interpreter, took advantage of celestial courtesy, being long resident in China, and versed in all the leading idioms of the western world, as well as in that of the Flowery Land. As soon as the Mission arrived in Washington, this person, we are told, acting for the manager of the Anglo-Franco-Chinese-American Tea Company, succeeded in persuading the mandarins that they would do well to learn by heart two sentences in the English language, for use at official receptions. These sentences were: "The best tea is that imported by the Anglo-Franco-Chinese-American Tea Company," and "It is the only tea which does not produce sleeplessness;" but the interpreter was to assure the members of the Embassy that the true signification of the words in question was as follows: "We thank you humbly for the honour you have done us," and "May you live and flourish for unnumbered ages to come!" That evening the mandarins learnt their lesson, and at noon on the following day the Embassy was received at the White House by President Arthur, who addressed their Excellancies in a brief but courteous speech of welcome. Bowing profoundly, Prince Chang replied "The best tea is that imported by the Anglo-Franco-Chinese-American tea company," whereupon the assistant envoys, smiting the floor of the President's drawing-room with their foreheads, exclaimed in respectful chorus, "It is the only tea which does not produce sleeplessness!" This is said to be a true story. We hope it is, for it certainly deserves to be as veracious as it is funny.—*Daily Telegraph.*

## IS THE HUMAN SKULL BECOMING THINNER?

AN American scientist, Mr. W. B. Cooper, endeavours to show that it is. If, he says, we accept the tenets of evolutionists, a race adapted to certain circumstances will, if these circumstances be altered, become modified in a corresponding degree, and retrogression may result as well as improvement, and this modification may be confined to a certain part or organ. What forces, then, have exerted their influence on the casket of the brain? First, natural selection, in the case of those creatnres that engaged in fierce combats, would tend to eliminate those individuals with frail craniums; and, as man comes within the category of belligerent creatures, when barbaric warfare and the dangers of the chase were common occurrences, natural selection would, of course, exercise a powerful influence in maintaining a standard of cranial strength. Then, too, in the presence of repeated violence, adaptation would undoubtedly provide a suitable armour for this delicate and important organ. In civilized man, however—at all events, in the higher grades of modern civilization—natural selection may be said to exert no influence in that direction; war is too infrequent and engages too small a portion of mankind, while the forces with which it deals are of a nature to alter the whole aspects of the case. And while adaptation undoubtedly operates, particulary among the labouring classes, upon other portions of the frame to maintain their rigidity, it is only in rare instances that the skull is called upon to support any greater pressure than that exerted by the headgear. It is not to be overlooked that among semi-civilized people, where the facilities for transportation are limited, the head is often made to support considerable weights, and, except where rigid rules of caste prevent the intermarriage of classes, the joint action of adaptation and heredity disseminate the effects of this custom throughout the community. A blow that would shatter a European skull, falls harmless on that of a negro. There probably never was a time in the history of the world when the skull was subjected to so little violence as since the introduction of modern methods of transportation; and, when we recall the fact that it was but a few centuries ago that the more advanced nations of the present day were barbaric, it is too soon to look for any great change. Yet it is not uncommon to hear of cases of the fracture of the skull which are ascribed to its unusual thinness. May not these be the results of the co-operation of the agencies referred to? If the force of the position assumed by Mr. Cooper is accepted, the logical conclusion is that we are approaching a time when the human cranium will become much thinner—so delicate, in fact, that it will be easily fractured; we may then, he thinks, expect a revival of natural selection, and an increase of cases of death from violence to the head.—*The Times.*

## KISSING AGAINST TIME.

OSCULATION is unquestionably a pleasing pursuit. It has been recognised as such, from time immemorial, by generations unnumbered of lovers, poets, and even philosophers. There are, doubtless, at the present moment, in this as in other countries, many enamoured swains who ask no better than to be permitted to imprint "ten thousand kisses," one after another, upon the lips of the damsels on whom they have bestowed their affections. They may, however, esteem themselves fortunate if their opportunities in this direction are somewhat limited, as the following true story will show. At an evening party in Kelkheim, a few weeks ago, the conversation happened to turn upon kissing, and the question arose how many salutations of this class could be exchanged between two ardent lovers within a certain space of time. As usual, opinions differed, and the discussion waxed warm. Presently, a fiery youth offered to bet anybody present the German equivalent of a ten-pound note that he and his betrothed would kiss one another ten thousand times within ten hours, provided they were permitted to partake of some slight refreshment at intervals of half-an-hour during the performance. His wager having been accepted and the money posted, the affianced couple addressed themselves to the achievement of their congenial task. At the expiration of the first hour their account stood credited with two thousand kisses. During the second, they added another thousand, and during the third, seven hundred and fifty to that number. Then, pitiful to state, they both broke down. The youth's lips were stricken with cramp, and the maiden fainted away. Later on in the evening she was compelled to take to her bed with a sharp attack of neuralgia. And even more distressing result ensued from this surfeit of tender endearment, for it led to the breaking-off, by mutual consent, of a hopeful matrimonial engagement. Young lovers should keep this sad tale in mind and moderate their transports, for, strange as it may seem, Dan Cupid himself may be kissed to death.—*Daily Telegraph.*

## CHINESE JUSTICE.

WE have frequently drawn attention to the abominations of Chinese criminal jurisprudence, but never, perhaps, have we been confronted with any case so flagrantly horrible as one now reported in the *Peking Gazette*. The story may be told in a few words. There was an old woman who had a refractory son. High words were constantly arising between them, and on one occasion the son seems to have so far forgotten himself as to seize the old woman by the throat. Enraged beyond measure at this liberty, the virago rushed into the street and insisted upon a certain sergeant, who was on duty, killing her undutiful child. The man refused, and it was only after much threatening and expostulation that he consented to carry the boy off and give him a beating. The mother discontentedly acquiesced; afterwards, however, fearing that her son would get off too easily, she started with a couple of friends to renew her entreaties to the sergeant, who then there had the boy in his possession. At last her clamours won the day, and the entire party set to work to *bury him alive*, the mother rendering active assistance. The wretched youth was soon pinioned, gagged, and buried under a heap of broken masonry, and thus suffocated in a few minutes. The case has now been brought before the Emperor. One man is sentenced to a hundred blows, which, however, will not be inflicted; two others, to ninety. The arch-criminal, the unnatural murderess, *escape scotfree*; indeed, her action is rather approved than condemned! Comment upon this hideous burlesque of justice would be out of place. And yet there are some persons of good moral character and average intelligence who point to the administration of the Chinese Government as a model of compassion, equity, and paternal love. A son who kills his parent is sliced to death, even though he be a raving lunatic; a mother who buries her son alive out of sheer wickedness and rage is publicly upheld, and the monstrous crime approved of by the Emperor.—*North China Herald.*

## ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN LONDON.

"GENTLEMEN, leave your watches behind you" was the mysterious caution with which Mr. Johnson invited his guests, last evening, to descend to the region where Mr. Edison's giant dynamos were at work, on the Holborn Viaduct. The fear was not, it seems, that some light-fingered person would make free with the valuables, but that the tremendous magnetic power of the machines for producing the electric current would permanently magnetise the steel springs and render the watches useless. The warning was not unnecessary. The Edison Company has now inaugurated in Holborn a system for general domestic and street electric lighting, and they are using for this object two of the largest dynamo machines in existence, driven by engines of over 100-horse power, and capable of supplying upwards of 2,000 incandescent lamps, and incidentally capable of magnetising any number of watch springs. The importance of last night's demonstration on the Holborn Viaduct was that it was the first instance in this or any other country in which the electric light has been produced, distributed, and measured out, precisely in the same way as gas is supplied to the public. Some 2,000 incandescent lamps were at work, on Mr. Edison's premises, at the Railway Restaurant, in the shops on the Viaduct, and in the street lamps—all served by the single powerful machine we have mentioned. From the same centre wires might conveniently be extended half a mile in any direction, and laid on as gas or water are. This gives some idea of what will be necessary if London is to be lighted electrically. Every square mile or so will require its central station and machinery, whence, radiating like a spider's web, the current may be distributed to be used for lighting or any other purpose for which electricity is available.

The effect of last night's display was very satisfactory. The illumination was sufficient, it was well diffused, and perfectly equable. Up to the present time, no other light of any kind is so good in all respects as the incandescent lamp. What the public will now require is some assurance as to the cost, safety, and convenience of the new illuminant. As to expense, there can be but one test—experience—and that has yet to be gained. Electric light, measured by candle power, can be produced by steam machinery much more cheaply than gas, and there can be scarcely a doubt that it will eventually be supplied to the public at a lower rate, provided the interests of the community are safeguarded against monopolies. The American inventor undertakes to give a greater amount of light for the same money than the gas companies can give—reckoning not the price charged at present to yield a 10 per cent. dividend, but the actual cost of production. English electricians make the same claim, which nothing but experience can either disprove or verify. All that can be said at present is that theoretically science is undoubtedly on the side of the more perfect light; whether the full result will be at once achieved can be learned only by experiment.

Some time ago the public were startled by a fatal accident at Hatfield in connection with electric lighting, and also by the suggestion that the introduction of wires bearing powerful currents into houses and warehouses would increase the risk from fire. These alarms, so far as regards Mr. Edison's and most other incandescent systems, are needless. In the are lamps currents of high intensity are used, and real danger exists; on the incandescent methods the tension is low, and there is no risk. Mr. Edison also introduces a fusible lead plug in his circuit, which melts when the wire gets heated, and so interrupts the current. In domestic and all ordinary lighting there can be no peril, except as the result of bad workmanship. In quantity the current produced by the giant dynamo is enormous; in tension or pressure it is so low that a person may grasp both wires and feel nothing beyond a slight tingling sensation.

In the matter of convenience electricity has yet to be tested as against gas. Electric fittings will require renewal more frequently than gas-burners or globes. The incandescent lamp is supported to live 1,000 hours, so that two or three times a year it must be replaced. Gas will possibly give less trouble, but against this advantage must be placed the risk of fire and explosion. In point of health gas properly used would be unsurpassed. Burnt in a chimney carrying off the products of combustion, without allowing them to pollute the air of the apartment, it would be a splendid ventilator. As it is actually employed a common burner fouls the atmosphere as much as the breath of ten persons. Electricity neither ventilates nor poisons; in regard to health it is perfectly harmless. Of the excellence of the new light for domestic and public purposes the people of London will now have a further illustration. Of its safety there can be no question; of its cost and convenience time and experience alone can be the final arbiters.—*Daily Telegraph.*

## THE CULTIVATORS IN INDIA AND IN IRELAND.

To the Editor, *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent.*

IN your issue of March 27th I find the interesting and useful contribution from Mr. T. H. Thornton, well known in Northern India, as some time Secretary to the Punjab Government during much of the anxious period described in the latter half of his letter. Perhaps you will allow me briefly to comment thereon and follow it up. This I feel constrained to do by two considerations. First, because it is highly desirable that retired Anglo-Indians who, as in the case of Mr. Thornton, during their Indian career have had to go into the foundations of social and economic questions, should be encouraged, or even pressed, to apply the results of such experience to similar problems in the United Kingdom. Second, because the more precise suggestions comprised in his last two paragraphs, namely, the application of something like the Indian Land Revenue Survey system to Ireland, should be seriously taken up and pushed through.

Ever since the discussions which led up to the Land Act of 1870, it has been obvious to many of us in India that an authoritative but discriminating and equitable adjustment of the whole landed system of Ireland could only be arrived at through the country being "settled," as that term is understood by Indian administrators. What is involved in that comprehensive method is partly indicated in Mr. Thornton's memorandum: but, until recently, those who have held the view I have just expressed have been deterred from urging it, because the course suggested is one which, at first sight, cuts across so many prejudices, and so much of the barbarous and confused system of English law applying to the occupation of land. Circumstances have of late opened the way to some fresh departure in dealing with the hitherto perplexed conflict between the cultivators and owners of land in Ireland. There is the question of arrears, which Mr. Gladstone has already intimated his willingness to face during the coming recess; there are the purchase clauses that must be brought into working order; and the burning subject of evictions, together with the threatened clamour for "compensation," all of which point to some equitable but speedy and comprehensive expansion of the Irish Land Act being undertaken ere long. Writers trained under the English landed system, and many of them tethered by its superstitions, have done their best to find a solution for the great difficulties that surround the whole future of Ireland; but it seems to me that Mr. Thornton points—though only tentatively so far—to the most promising route towards a solution. The history of the Punjab Tenancy Bill is, as he has shown, full of instruction. Let him, then, go on to amplify and apply its lessons to the condition of Ireland, not at all in the way of minifying the principles embodied in Mr. Gladstone's great measure, but in the direction of enlarging its scope and definitively adjusting the interests of the classes already in a state of hopeless disruption. As the London press is far too much preoccupied with its local affairs and partisan rivalries to attempt to apply Indian lessons to Irish difficulties, it will be an excellent course for you of the provincial press to invite Mr. Thornton and others, who have studied landed and social questions at first hand in India, to give their practical counsel in aid of this great problem, which is not yet quite solved.

Let me conclude with two personal observations. Mr. Thornton, speaking of the controversy which raged during the preparation and passing of the Punjab Tenancy Act, says:—"The English press (*i.e.*, the Anglo-Indian journals), almost without exception, took the landlords' side." He will not, perhaps, object to my recalling one exception, that of the *Times of India*, of which journal I was then editor, and which, although at a great distance from the battle-field, strenuously supported the Bill. For this I can claim little merit, as, with such competent examples before me as Lord Lawrence himself, and his philosophic colleague, Sir Henry Maine, to say nothing of other eminent men then connected with the Supreme Government, I should have been weak, indeed, to throw such editorial influence as I could exercise on the side of those who clamoured to apply the plutocratic landed system of England to an Indian province. The few particulars which Mr. Thornton cites in your paper as to the successful working of the Punjab Tenancy Act are very gratifying to me in this retrospect. His warning, also, that the "forensic" method of fixing the demands on the land is always liable to tell against the cultvator, is one that should be taken note of, and needs yet to be borne in mind as regards the Indian ryot. The other observation I have to make is that Mr. Thornton himself is tripping when he speaks of "political economy being set aside" because the claims of the cultivator to protection against rack-renting have been acknowledged by the Legislature. On the contrary, as it seems to me, it is an outrage on the science of political economy to claim it as justifying the exaction of rents fixed by competition—the system that in Ireland has broken down for ever. Certainly Mr. Thornton's notable namesake, the lamented author of "A Plea for Peasant Proprietors," would scarcely have forgiven him for using the absolute dictum just quoted, and which strikes me as strange to see slipping from the pen of an Indian Civilian. However, that is only a very small blot in the valuable contribution in yours of the 27th ult.—Yours, W. MARTIN WOOD.

West Kensington, April 2.

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